

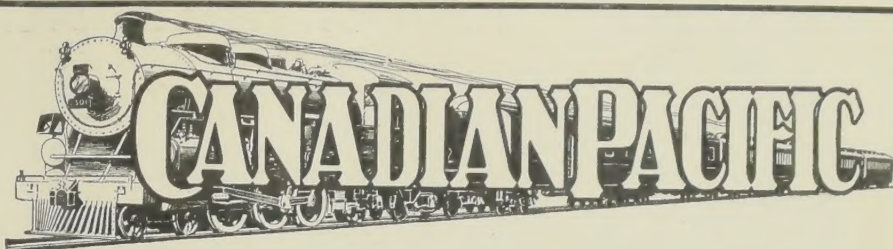
CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

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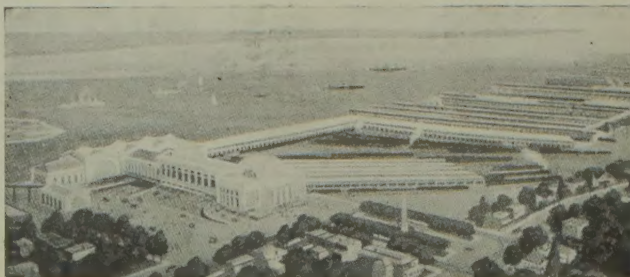
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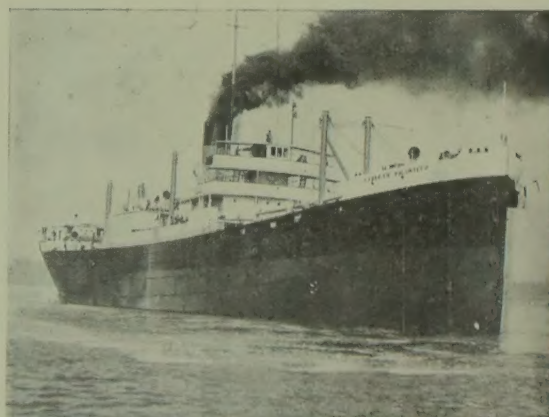
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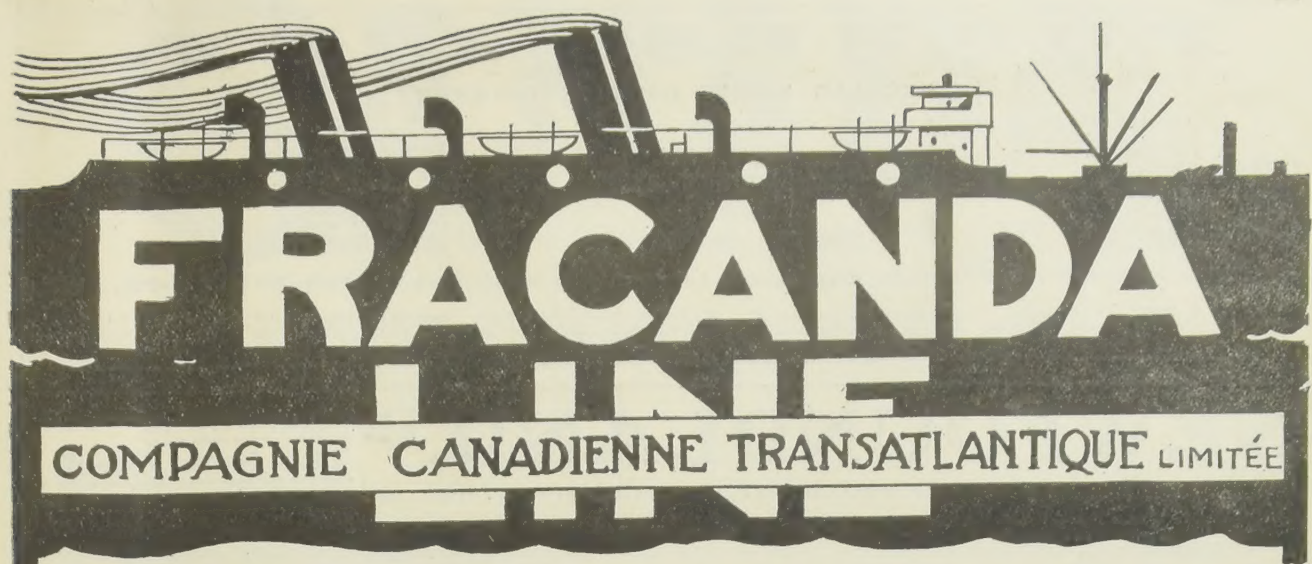
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CANADA

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9^D WEEKLY

THE SPIRIT OF CANADA. (*See page 67.*)



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Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only.

The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signature are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	PAGE
A CANADIAN LETTER	65
THE SPIRIT OF CANADA: DR. E. T. POWELL	67
THE FARMER AS A NATION BUILDER: PRINCIPAL J. B. REYNOLDS	69, 74, 75
PURELY PERSONAL	71
FROM EAST TO WEST	72, 73
CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS	76
OBITUARY	77
HON. W. F. COAKER ON NEWFOUNDLAND'S FISHERIES	79
FINANCE, TRADE AND BUSINESS	81, 82, 83, 84, 87, 89
CANADIANS IN LONDON	90
STEAMSHIP SAILINGS	90

THE DECONTROL OF FOOD PRICES.

THE London Press has been full of complaints from importers of foodstuffs against the continued control of prices, and in reply the Food Controller maintains that last year the premium paid for Canadian bacon, as compared with all the other bacon purchased in America or Europe, was higher than was ever paid on a free market. In spite of this premium, of which the Food Controller boasts, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association "view with the greatest concern the delay in releasing control of Canadian bacon." Canada wants to obtain a free market and to sell its produce on its merits.

The London wholesale trade have publicly announced that the people of Great Britain are being over-charged £500,000 a week on bacon, hams, and lard, and they urge that the Government should clear out its stale stocks of these food products, which are estimated at 25,000 tons, and cut their loss.

The action of the Food Controller in re-imposing the control on apple prices is also justly criticised. Figures quoted by the *Daily Telegraph* of prices which have prevailed at Liverpool during the past few weeks for Canadian apples show that at the controlled price of 10d. per lb. retailers are making a profit of some 90 per cent. This is damaging to the interests of Canadian growers and an

imposition on the consumer. Now that freights are easier and so many food-producing countries are trading with Great Britain, the need for price control on food has disappeared, and it is to the interests alike of the Canadian grower and of the British consumer that all control should be removed without any further delay. The apple control ought to cease at once and not wait until March 31.

In the case of hops, Mr. F. C. Wade, the Agent-General for British Columbia, makes a strong claim on behalf of British Columbia hop growers, who have to meet an altogether unfair competition with German and Austrian growers owing to the enormous difference in exchange. Mr. Wade maintains that owing to the depreciated currency in Germany and Austria the labour costs, which play such an important part in hop production, are 40 times as high in British Columbia as in the countries of our late enemies, and therefore urges that hops from the Dominions should obtain a preferential tariff in the British market.

— * * —

CANADIAN STUDENTS AT OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

PROFESSOR LEE, of McGill University, in a recent letter to the *Times*, states that an impression exists in Canada that "things are not made easy for overseas students who may wish to enter at Oxford or Cambridge;" or, in other words, these old Universities are not desirous of receiving students from Canada. The correspondence on this subject which appeared in the *Times* sufficiently confutes Professor Lee's contention that "the matter plainly calls for investigation." The impression he refers to is entirely erroneous, and it is waste of time to investigate a mare's nest. Whatever misapprehensions exist in scholastic circles in Canada on this matter, are due to ignorance of the complete difference between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and those in Canada or the United States.

In the case of these old Universities it is possible to be a member of the University without a connection with any of the Colleges; but almost every student desires to become a member of a College, and since the Armistice the Colleges at both Universities have been abnormally over-crowded, and probably there is no College that has not had to refuse many applicants. In some ways joining a college may be compared to joining a club. The governing body, or the Committee, receive the names of applicants and select those they prefer, and in the case of applications from students overseas, preference will naturally be given to those who have already taken their degree at their Home University and now wish to proceed to a post-graduate course.

The popularity and success of the Rhodes Scholars at Oxford in itself disproves any disinclination to welcome students from the Dominion. Every College exercises its free right in the admission of its students, and had there been any such feeling as Professor Lee seems to believe, there would certainly have been difficulty in finding room at Oxford for the large number of Rhodes Scholars, who at times, we believe, have aggregated nearly 10 per cent. of the total number of students in residence.

— * * —

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Spirit of Canada.

We publish on another page the first portion of one of the most stimulating and brilliant papers dealing with Canada that has ever been read before the members of the Royal Colonial Institute, Dr. Powell, who was one of the members of the Imperial Press Conference, has done a great service to the Dominion in probing below the surface and showing to the people of the Old Country something of the spirit of their kinsfolk who have accomplished such noteworthy achievements. It is not only Canadians themselves who will share with Dr. Powell his conviction that "Canada and not the United States is destined to dominate the whole future of the North American Continent." This is a matter of character and spirit, and judging by the strain and test of the last six years, if she continues true to her own ideals, Canada will not descend from the posi-

tion she has reached among the nations of the New World. In the piercing of the Rockies by the C.P.R., in the breeding of the cattalo, in the harnessing of water powers, in the spaciousness of its Western cities and the unstinted expenditure on its public buildings, Dr. Powell sees examples of the indomitable Canadian spirit, which presages a great future for the Dominion and a greater future for the Empire, of which it must become an increasingly important part.

* * *

Canada's New Fleet.

The ultimate question of Canada's participation in Imperial defence has not yet been solved; but, with the arrival in Canadian waters of the five warships presented to the Dominion by the British Admiralty, it is felt that she is at least more effectively equipped than she was before and even during the war. The whole question of the Dominion's share in the naval defence of the Empire will, no doubt, be more fully considered at the Imperial Conference to be held in London this year.

Canadians are taking a special interest and pride in their new fleet by reason of the fact that a large proportion of the officers of its units are Canadians. In welcoming the new ships at Halifax, the Minister of Marine, Fisheries and Naval Affairs referred to the satisfaction and gratification which must be felt by the graduates of the Royal Naval College of Canada in realising that their life's chosen career would be utilised in their home waters. This, however, is not likely to be permanently so, for, as Mr. Ballantyne reminded them, the doctrine of the interchangeability of officers and men has been accepted, and the Canadian members of the crews will later on return to work with the Royal Navy, making places for other Canadians, so that the same spirit and the same standard of technical knowledge may imbue all the naval services of the Empire.

* * *

The Embargo on Securities.

The embargo placed by the Minister of Finance on the sale in Canada of Canadian securities owned abroad has not been defended except on the score of expediency, and even this defence is hardly tenable when its injurious effect on firms trading with Canada is appreciated.

To quote a concrete case: A British company, whose business is entirely Canadian, invested its reserves largely in Canadian securities. It maintains a branch office in Canada, and to supply funds necessary for that office it found it necessary to sell some of its securities, and for this purpose sent these securities to its bankers in Canada. The bankers in question have found it necessary under the agreement they made with the Minister of Finance to write to the firm and state that the sale of these securities in Canada would be a contravention of the spirit of the embargo. Now the Canadian Minister of Finance would be the first to agree that a British company which was mainly concerned with business in Canada was to be commended for investing its reserve funds in Canadian securities. He would also, no doubt, agree that it is in every way desirable that such firms should establish branch offices and employ their capital in the Dominion and give employment to Canadians. Yet by his embargo he penalises British enterprises in Canada.

The result of all experience since the Armistice shows that any attempt by legislation or any other means to change the customary workings of the commercial and financial machinery which has been proved and tested by time is bound to give unsatisfactory results.

* * *

Dr. Beattie Crozier.

Dr. John Beattie Crozier was a distinguished Canadian of whom his fellow-countrymen may well be proud. His writings are world-famous and his influence world-wide in more than one line of thought. The way in which he combined versatility with profundity was indeed remarkable. He plumbed the depths of the most recondite problems of political economy, finance, and sociology, approaching and treating them with insight, originality, and distinction. No philosophic writer, it has been said, has ever had a better style; and there is a freshness about his writings that led many to take an interest in

more or less abstruse subjects, which otherwise they would never have hoped to understand.

On his 70th birthday Dr. Crozier was the recipient of a testimonial of appreciation, signed by Lord Morley, Lord Bryce, Sir William Osler, and other well-known scholars and men of letters, expressing their appreciation of his "eminent services to British scholarship and speculation," and his "unselfish endeavours for human welfare." Unselfish indeed they were, for his scholarship and writings—to which he sacrificed the prospects of his medical practice—endowed him but scantily with this world's goods. The Civil List pension which he received could not have been more deservedly bestowed.

* * *

Sir William Peterson.

Sir William Peterson was well qualified to fill the post of Principal of McGill University, alike as a scholar, an administrator, and a fervid Imperialist. All these qualities stood the University in good stead during his term of office. In each direction there was advance and expansion. When he had to lay down his duties, after 24 years' service, it was with the knowledge that McGill, whose interests were ever next his heart, was playing its part in furnishing the Empire with the men it needed at its most critical juncture. He has gone to his rest with the full assurance that McGill, on the threshold of still greater development, will continue to do its share in reshaping the destinies of Canada and the Empire.

On the one hand, as we have suggested, Sir William Peterson was the scholar, keenly interested in learning and education; on the other, the patriot, anxious and enthusiastic for the fostering of the Imperial sentiment and the closer linking together of the English-speaking peoples. At the same time, he regarded the University as in a real sense a microcosm of Empire. Both, he held, were systems needing organisation, and requiring to be animated and inspired in every separate section by a conscious unity of aims and purposes. No one better prepared Canada for the great struggle with Germany than Sir William Peterson; and no one was prouder of the way in which Canada rose to the occasion in 1914. His saying will long be remembered: "It means more to be a Canadian to-day than it did a year ago."

* * *

The Place of the Farmer.

As our pages have often testified of late, the place of the farmer in the national life of Canada is becoming increasingly prominent at the present time. This has been largely due to the greater interest which he has taken in both Provincial and Federal politics, and especially to his better organisation for this purpose, as well as with a view to the more efficient marketing of his products. This growing consciousness on the part of the farmer of his importance in the community has been shown in various ways, and it is well exemplified by the views put forward by the President of the Ontario Agricultural College in the article which we print this week.

Their political opponents, of course, have not been behindhand in reminding the farmers that they are not the only pebbles on the beach. It has been pointedly remarked on more than one occasion that there are other interests equally important in the life of the nation, and on this ground a direct challenge has been given to the claims of the farmer politicians to be regarded as a national party. These reminders, however, have so far had no effect in deflecting them from their course and their purpose. There is no doubt that the farmer does regard himself to-day as, in Mr. Reynolds' words, the sure bulwark and saviour of democracy in Canada, and that he must be reckoned with as a political force whose strength can only be speculated upon.

* * *

Chequers.

The gift to the nation of a country house for the use of its Prime Minister in perpetuity, by Lord Lee of Fareham, sets an example which might wisely be followed in the sister Dominions. The donor is not unknown in Canada, as he was Professor of Strategy and Tactics at Kingston from 1893 to 1898. England, the Mother of Parliaments, is also the Mother of Democracy, and this soldier's gift

to his fellow-countrymen is on a par, in its wise generosity and foresight, with the great gift of Cecil Rhodes.

In Chequers the head of the British Government will enjoy as his personal possession during his term of office a perfectly appointed English country house within convenient reach of London, endowed with sufficient income to defray all cost of reasonable entertainment and upkeep. The Prime Minister, under the British constitution, receives no salary, and the salary of First Lord of the Treasury is quite insufficient to maintain a country house in a manner suitable to the convenience and dignity of the head of the Government. The present Prime Minister is by no means a rich man, but there may be some who will succeed him in office in years to come who may be entirely without private means. On such, this country retreat, with its restfulness of cultured amenity, will exert a beneficial influence in more ways than one. The example that has been set would seem a good one to follow.

ATTACK ON ONTARIO MINISTER.

The Hon. R. H. Grant, Minister of Education for Ontario, routed two bandits who held him up on Monday evening in front of Parliament Buildings (says Reuter's Toronto correspondent). In spite of his sixty years the Minister belaboured the would-be thieves with his cane and secured one of their revolvers. Mr. Grant sustained a few cuts on his face and had his eye-glasses broken, but was able to proceed to his office after the thieves had fled.

DOMESTICS OR COMPANIONS?

Criticising a statement made by a London lady journalist that what was wanted in Canada was domestic "help," not domestic "servants," Miss Anne Merrill, the editress of the woman's page of the *Toronto Mail and Empire*, writes:—

"We have plenty of 'companions' now, too many in fact of the sort who, despising honest toil, evince a craving for the easy, social life of the community, and for which graceful advantage they expect to be paid without being willing to give value received. The situation of 'lady help' is, too, usually regarded as a stepping-stone to marriage; but the Old Country girl is not altogether to blame for this, as much of the immigration literature holds out as a bait the statement that the incoming women nearly all get married before they are in this country very long. What we really need is women who intend to work either in the house or in the fields and orchards."

C.P.O.S. LONDON OFFICES.

The West-End Passenger Office of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., will be removed from 14, Cockspur Street, S.W.1, to 18 and 19, Pall Mall, S.W.1, on Monday, January 17. The telephone number of the new office will be Regent 6210.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s or £1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

GLADSTONE.—At 17, Thelma Avenue, Toronto, on December 26, to Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Gladstone (née Margaret Innes) a son.

HUTCHINGS.—At Winnipeg, on January 1, to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hutchings (Winnifred Perkins)—a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HARDY—ISON.—On January 6, at Wesleyan Church, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, by the Rev. W. Hopper, assisted by the Rev. W. J. Cuthbertson, Eric Doylah Petch Hardy, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard D. Hardy, of London, to Muriel Halford, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Ison, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

SWAN—WOLLEY-DOD.—On January 5, 1921, at the Cathedral, Calgary, Frank, only son of Lieut.-Col. Francis Laidley Swan, and grandson of the late Major Albert Vaillant, H.E.I.C.S., 9th Bombay N.I., of Meadow-leigh, Weybridge, to Marjorie, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Arthur George Wolley-Dod, of Calgary, and Edge Hall, Cheshire.

WALKER—GILLESPIE.—On January 1, at St. Paul's Church, St. John, N.B., Francis Cox Walker, of Vancouver, to Eleanor Esmond, widow of Alexander M. Gillespie, of Weybridge, and younger daughter of the late Eben C. Whitman, of New York, and of Mary E. Whitman, of Weybridge.

DEATHS.

BRIGGS.—On December 12, suddenly, whilst visiting her son, Blencowe Briggs, at Royal Oak, Victoria, B.C., Louisa, wife of William Briggs, formerly of Harpenden, Heris, and London, solicitor, now of 10, Grosvenor Terrace, York.

CROZIER.—On January 8, suddenly, of heart failure at 9, Elgin Avenue, W.9, John Beattie Crozier, LL.D., age 71. (Canadian and American papers, please copy.)

FENERY.—On January 6, at The Gables, 17, Lawrie Park Road, Sydenham, S.E., after a long illness cheerfully borne, Elizabeth Smith, daughter of the late Thomas Fenery, of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

GREEN.—On January 4, at 21, Burgoyne Road, South Norwood, Louisa Williams, wife of Charles W. Green, in her 80th year. (Newfoundland papers, please copy.)

HOWARD.—On January 2, at a nursing home, after an operation, Emma, surviving daughter of Henry and Sarah Howard, formerly of Halifax, Nova Scotia, aged 68.

PETERSON.—On Tuesday, January 4, at Wildwood, North End, Hampstead, William Peterson, late Principal, McGill University.

WOLFE'S LEADERSHIP.

Senator McLennan on Louisbourg and Quebec.

Senator J. S. McLennan, in proposing at the Wolfe annual dinner at Westerham last week the memory of "those gallant men who followed to victory that flaming spirit, General James Wolfe," went into particulars to show that Wolfe's great feat, the capture of Louisbourg in 1758, was the necessary precursor of the winning of the war. Louisbourg was stronger in heavy artillery than Quebec, was the key to the situation in America, a sentinel in the gateway of the St. Lawrence; Wolfe was repulsed; and only his quick eye for the possibilities of a situation, his power of instant decision, turned a repulse into a great victory. Moreover, the victory came at an opportune time, for the war had been going badly.

Senator McLennan quoted from a letter written by Lady Anson, wife of the First Lord of the Admiralty, when the news of the shattering of the fleet off Louisbourg by a tempest reached England: "God grant us a tolerable peace before we are undone, for to go on is sure not possible." The speaker added: "It has been the singular blessing of this nation in the great crisis of its history that there never has been a time when to go on was 'sure not possible.' Not in 1758; not when the younger Pitt confronted the shattering victories of Napoleon; not when the submarine brought the possibilities of famine in these islands within weeks; not when the whole Allied line rolled back before the last German offensive. To go on has always been possible. Pitt was not shaken. He changed commanders. He provided a greater army, a greater fleet, and, best of all, Wolfe."

Senator McLennan confirmed, by instances from Louisbourg, the opinion of the chairman, Earl Stanhope, that in the value of discipline, of preparedness, of care of his men, Wolfe was in advance of his time, and added no inhumanity when upon him was placed the odious task of destroying the French fishing hamlets along the St. Lawrence. He inspired everyone capable of inspiration; so when he did again at Quebec what he had done at Louisbourg he led men who knew from experience what a leader they had.

CANADIAN LIBERALS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The Hon. A. K. Maclean, M.P. for Halifax, who was a Minister without portfolio in the Borden Government, has decided to join the Liberal Opposition (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*). It is believed that Mr. Campbell, member for Nelson (Manitoba), will also sit on the Liberal benches. Mr. Rowell will continue to support the Government, but he will probably withdraw from public life at the end of this Parliament.

The action of Mr. Maclean (adds the correspondent) was not unexpected, inasmuch as in the Maritime Provinces pre-war political conditions have been generally restored.

CANADIAN CURLERS IN SCOTLAND.

The party of Canadian curlers had a warm welcome on arriving at Liverpool on Friday of last week by the C.P.O.S. *Empress of France*. They were met by a number of prominent Scottish curlers, including Sir Henry Ballantyne, Mr. R. Allan, and Mr. J. A. Burnett.

The Canadians were the guests of the Royal Caledonian Club at a banquet in Edinburgh on Monday night. The toast of the evening was proposed by the Duke of Atholl, who presided, and replied to by Mr. W. C. Murray, Montreal.

At the Edinburgh Ice Rink on Saturday the visitors were defeated by Lanarkshire by 41 shots; on Monday they beat Glasgow by 41 and Renfrewshire by 17.

"WHERE OUR SOLDIERS SLEEP."

"Where Our Soldiers Sleep" was the title of an interesting illustrated lecture given at the Canadian Red Cross Hostel, 20, Prince's Gardens, S.W.7, on Tuesday, by the Rev. M. Mullineux, M.C., ex-chaplain, New Zealand E.F., and now head of the St. Barnabas' Hostels for pilgrims to the graves in France.

In it he dealt with the work of tracing graves of the fallen in foreign lands, reclaiming and beautifying cemeteries, and erecting in each the permanent memorials, the Cross of Sacrifice and the Stone of Remembrance. He declared that much of the criticism levelled at the Directorate of Graves Registration and Enquiries and the Imperial War Graves Commission was unfair. Both organisations were doing very valuable work.

Sir George Perley said that the work of the War Graves Commission, which he described as the only real Empire organisation which had so far existed, was very heavy. The Commission, he added, would be glad to have as many persons as possible paying visits to the graves and cemeteries in France.

Mr. Fred H. Lincoln has been appointed president of the company organised for the production of films to teach geography, history, and civil government in Canadian schools.

A CANADIAN LETTER: FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

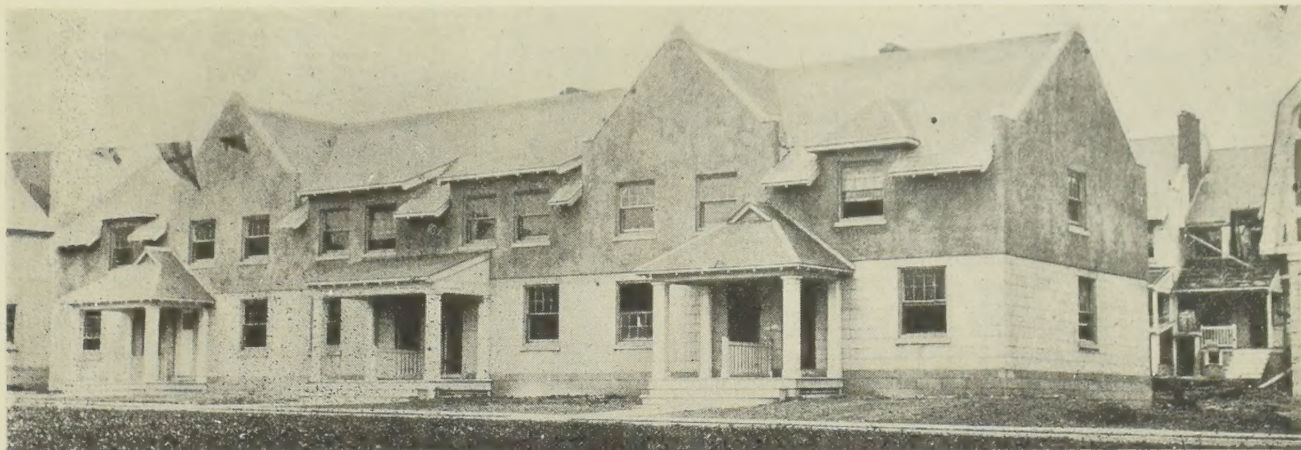
MONTREAL December 30.

A LITTLE over three years after the disastrous explosion by which the city of Halifax, N.S., suffered dreadful devastation—on December 6, 1917, when a munitions ship in the port collided with another freighter—it is reported that the task of rebuilding has been practically completed. The work was left in the hands of a Commission, consisting of Judge Wallace, of Halifax; Mr. F. L. Fowke, of Oshawa, Ont., a former Member of Parliament for South Ontario; and Mr. Rogers, a prominent citizen of Halifax. It is stated that 1,000 homes, accommodating 6,000 people, have been erected, more than 600 of these being fireproof. In addition to providing new homes for those who lost their all in the disaster, the Commission supplied furniture and other equipment, and also restored various properties which had only been partially destroyed. From all sources the sum of \$23,000,000 was placed at the disposal of the Commission, of which \$5,000,000 was contributed by the British Government, \$16,000,000 by the Dominion Government,

“run heavy against Canada, yet in the ten months ending with October, that country bought goods from the United States to the value of \$841,000,000. By the end of the year the total should be above one billion dollars. In the same period Canada sold to the United States \$489,000,000, of which wheat was only a very small portion. By the end of the year the country will owe us \$500,000,000 on balance. A customer who buys almost twice as much as he sells should be preserved. A tariff bar against any one commodity which Canada sends here to help pay its bill will be in effect the notice that ‘we will deal with you for cash only.’ That means the loss of our second-best customer. Better by far to purchase every bushel of Canadian wheat and throw it into the ocean than to commit such folly.”

Canada and Japan.

Two well-known Canadian business men,—Senator Lorne C. Webster and Mr. W. H. Goodwin—who have recently returned from a trip to Japan, are both emphatic in their opinion that Japan is far too ignorant of Canadian



A TYPE OF SOME OF THE NEW BUILDINGS ERECTED BY THE HALIFAX COMMISSION.

and the balance by generous municipalities in Canada and Eastern districts of the United States.

It will be remembered that at the time of the visit of the Prince of Wales his Royal Highness went over this devastated area, which at that time was in the process of rebuilding. The writer was following in the wake of the Prince, and noted that many of the new houses in the North End were being built after the style of the Letchworth Garden City in England. So out of evil there may come good, and the new North End of Halifax, perched high above the port, will be one of the best suburban areas in the Maritime Provinces.

The Cattle Embargo.

A proposal that the Canadian Government should be asked to retaliate against Britain because of the embargo on Canadian cattle, was brought forward by a member of the *Chambre de Commerce* of Montreal last week. The *Chambre de Commerce* represents the merchants of the French-speaking community, and is frequently mistaken, by those who rely on directories, for the Board of Trade, which in Montreal is the equivalent of the ordinary English Chamber of Commerce. The suggestion of the member in question was that the attention of the Canadian Government should be called to the fact that if the British Government was protecting its farmers in this way it might be well for the Canadian Government to protect its manufacturers, for it was only in this way, he believed, that the situation in Britain could be changed.

The Wheat Embargo.

The *Wall Street Journal*, of New York, discussing the possibility of a tariff on Canadian wheat, declares that “next to the United Kingdom, Canada is of more importance to American industry than any other country on the face of the globe.” “Exchange rates,” it continues,

life, events and views, and that there is great need for correcting this defect by means of more extensive press and magazine service. It was pointed out by these gentlemen that although the biggest transportation service linking up Japan with the North American continent is the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, the general impression in Japan is that “American” applies to all that is Canadian. For the sake both of commerce and of political understanding, they urged that there should be more mutual exchange in views and news.

Problems for Parliament.

With the coming of the New Year there will be a revival of interest in politics. The opening of Parliament is being delayed beyond what was originally anticipated, but it is now expected that the House of Commons will re-assemble in the third week of February. Among the various problems that will have to be faced by Parliament will be that of the tariff, that of the Western Provinces in relation to their natural resources, and that of unemployment. It may be also that the prohibition question will come up as affecting the Dominion at large.

Tariff re-adjustment will be attempted in a form which will depend upon the report of the Tariff Commission; but, judging by the numerous reiterations of the National Policy by Premier Meighen, it is certain he will not budge from the principles which have been in operation for so many years, that is, of protection. As far as the question of the Western natural resources is concerned, little, if any, progress has been made. It is said that the Government is willing, and has long been willing, to grant the wish of these Provinces, but it is a question of also meeting the simultaneous demand of the Eastern Provinces for a compensating subsidy, as the latter claim a proprietary interest. The Federal Government assert that they can-

not afford to meet such claims; so the Western Provinces, which want both resources and a continued subsidy, have been urged to reduce the latter demand. Possibly Alberta, which has rich coal and oil deposits, could get on with the restoration of these alone, but the Province of Saskatchewan is not so well supplied.

Pending Bye-Elections.

There are two bye-elections pending, one in Ontario and the other in Quebec, both of which will be of importance. That for West Peterborough, Ontario, has been fixed for February 7. Mr. J. H. Burnham, member since 1911, who retired on the plea that his mandate had expired, will be an independent candidate. The Government will have a candidate (who has not yet been selected), and it is likely that there will also be either a Liberal or a Farmer-Labour candidate. The name of Mr. W. F. O'Connor, who resigned from the Board of Commerce, is mentioned as a Government candidate.

The Yamaska (Quebec) vacancy, caused by the death of Mr. Oscar Gladu, promises to be the first contested bye-election in the Province on real party lines since 1917. There have been two elections since then, but Kamouraska went Liberal by acclamation, and Quebec East was contested by a Liberal and a Labour candidate. This will also be the first bye-election in Quebec Province since the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen became Dominion Premier.

Provincial Politics.

The Quebec Legislature will open on January 11, when among the leading issues will be changes in the Departments of Colonisation and Crown Lands, votes for women, liquor laws, educational affairs and agricultural matters. On the subject of the feminine franchise feeling is decidedly indifferent, largely owing to the attitude of the women themselves, it being a well-known fact that the predominant Church in this Province does not encourage the feminist movement. In regard to the licensing question, the Premier has already intimated that it is intended to permit the brewing of stronger beer than is now permitted by law, and to provide also for the introduction of stronger wines. The Government is of opinion that the encouragement of these two liquors will discourage the consumption of spirits.

The Island of Montreal.

One of the most important Bills which will be handled in the Quebec Legislature will be that providing for a new form of municipal government for Greater Montreal. A special charter Commission has been studying a plan for months past, and it has finally recommended the establishment of a Commission, to be known as the Metropolitan Commission of the Island of Montreal. The proposed composition of the Commission in question is as follows: Four representatives of the City of Montreal, named by the City Council, with two votes each, one of whom shall be the City Comptroller; four representatives of outlying municipalities, with one vote each; two representatives of trust companies, with two votes each, one French and one English-speaking, to be appointed by the Montreal branch of the Bankers' Association; term of office to be for four years with the principle of rotation for re-election of members. Financial control to be exercised by the Metropolitan Commission concerns capital expenditure or money raised by loans, while the Commission will leave complete autonomy to municipalities on the expenditure of their revenue account.

Other Legislatures.

The Alberta Legislature is also announced to open on January 26. It is stated that there is no outstanding new legislation likely to be introduced; but it is expected that routine business will be heavy and will necessitate a fairly lengthy session. The British Columbia Legislature has been convened for February 8.

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Lt. O. Dempster, of Toronto, and Lt. E. E. Eyford, of Prince Albert, Sask., arrived in Canada on December 23, after having endured great hardship as prisoners of the Bolsheviks in Russia. Major E. R. Mills, R.E., also a prisoner of the Bolsheviks, has returned to Winnipeg from Siberia, where it was reported he had been killed early last year.

EX-SOLDIERS ON THE LAND.

Extension of Limit of Location.

The Soldier Settlement Board of Canada states that 202,730 acres of new land have been broken the past year by soldier settlers in the Western Provinces alone. The total area of land taken up by returned men in the Western Provinces is 3,100,000 acres, and of this approximately 2,000,000 acres are free lands granted to veterans, of whom 8,192 have availed themselves of soldier grants under the Act.

Soldier Settlement Board loans to returned men going on the land, November 23, were \$80,042,043. There are 19,379 settlers' loans.

By Provinces the figures are:—Prince Edward Island, 302 settlers, \$814,957; Nova Scotia, 395 settlers, \$1,287,928; New Brunswick, 505 settlers, \$1,449,704; Quebec, 459 settlers, \$1,899,434; Ontario, 1,403 settlers, \$6,064,042; Manitoba, 3,289 settlers, \$13,267,826; Saskatchewan, 4,875 settlers, \$19,842,091; Alberta, 5,710 settlers, \$22,829,040; British Columbia, 2,941 settlers, \$12,857,021.

The total number of applications for the benefits of the Act received to the end of November was 58,811, of whom 41,906 are qualified to farm. The Board has 916 returned men in training.

In 290 cases settlers have repaid their loans in full.

The Board has purchased for returned soldiers stock and equipment of an aggregate value of \$22,619,758, on which a saving was effected, through special purchasing arrangements, amounting to \$724,568.

The limit within which soldier settlers may locate has been increased from a radius of 15 miles from a railway to 25 miles in specially approved and accepted districts.

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THE CATTLE EMBARGO.

The Lord Mayor of London will preside at the national conference to be held at the Guildhall early in March for the purpose of considering the question of raising the Canadian cattle embargo.

The members of the Union of London Retail Meat Trades last week passed a resolution protesting against the continuance of the Canadian cattle embargo.

At a conference of meat traders and distributors representative of the entire industry in the United Kingdom, held at York on Monday, a resolution was passed strongly protesting against the continuance of the embargo. It was claimed that if the embargo were removed, additional employment could be found for at least 100,000 workers in the meat and various by-product industries in the Mother Country.

The Hon. M. H. Doherty, Ontario Minister of Agriculture, expressed the conviction in a speech last week that the British embargo against Canadian cattle would be lifted before the spring, and praised the efforts of the Dominion Government and Sir George Perley to bring this about.

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DANES KEEN TO KNOW ABOUT CANADA.

Dr. G. C. Creelman, Agent-General for Ontario, gave an address before a large gathering of the Portsmouth Brotherhood in the Wesley Church last Sunday, under the chairmanship of the Mayor. "It was a most interesting and intelligent audience," said Dr. Creelman to a representative of *Canada*, "and very many questions were asked me regarding opportunities in Ontario."

Referring to his recent visit to Denmark, the Agent-General said: "I received every assistance from the authorities, and the people I came in contact with were keen to know more about Canada. As one result of my visit, I have issued a special booklet on Ontario's attractions to the farmer, land-worker, and domestic help, which is printed in Danish and will be widely circulated."

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THE ATLANTIC ROUTE.

The Meteorological Office announces that the Branch Hydrographical Office at New York was informed, under the date of December 31, by the International Mercantile Marine Company, of a change in the Transatlantic steamship routes, on account of ice recently reported in low altitudes. The alteration, which would ordinarily take place in February, was to become effective immediately. Westbound vessels now cross long. 49 W. in lat. 41.30 N., and east-bound vessels cross long. 47 W. in lat. 40.30 N.

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The colours of the P.P.C.I.I., carried by that regiment throughout the war, have been sent to the Colonel-in-Chief, Lady Patricia Ramsay, for a reproduction, which she will personally make.

George Hinton, of Doaktown, N.B., one of the best moose-hunting guides on the Miramichi, broke two of his ribs on the last day of the moose-hunting season, when he was attacked by a gigantic bull moose which he had wounded, carried some distance clinging to the animal's massive antlers, and then thrown to the ground.

THE SPIRIT OF CANADA.

By ELLIS T. POWELL,
D Sc., LL.B.

A Paper read at a Meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, London, on Tuesday, January 11, 1921. Sir Campbell Stuart, K.B.E., in the Chair.

IT must be something like ten years since I had the privilege of addressing the Royal Colonial Institute on "The Industrial Development of Canada." On that occasion we had for Chairman my venerable and venerated friend, the late Lord Strathcona, himself one of the builders of the Canada which we see to-day. When he took the chair Lord Strathcona was ninety years of age, and one of the veterans of the Dominion. To-night we have for our Chairman one of the younger men of Canada, and I count it a privilege to speak to you about "The Spirit of Canada" under the chairmanship of one who is himself conspicuously imbued with it.

I was in Canada in 1910, again in 1911, and again in 1912. Last year I was one of the London delegates to the Imperial



THE C.P.R. IN THE ROCKIES.

"A staggering example of the indomitable Canadian spirit."

Press Conference which sat at Ottawa, under the presidency of Lord Burnham, and your present chairman was a fellow-delegate with me. After the Conference the boundless cordiality of the Canadians inspired them into taking us for a tour right across the continent, as far as Vancouver Island and back, 8,000 miles in all. In the course of that journey I had unique opportunities of studying Canadian ideals at close quarters, and of comparing Canada after the war with the Dominion which I knew so well in the days before the cataclysm. That is the reason why I propose to devote this evening's paper not to any aspect of the material resources of Canada, stupendous as they are, but rather to some attempt at the analysis of the policy which guides our Canadian fellow-citizens in the administration and development of their great possessions, as well as of the spirit by which that policy is inspired and animated.

The C.P.R. in the Rockies.

The mere mention of Lord Strathcona's name suggests the primary characteristic of the Canadian spirit—to wit, its indomitableness. Lord Strathcona was a conspicuous example of it, and even more conspicuous than his personality was the mighty task with which he was associated—I mean the task which was the foundation-stone of Canada as we see it to-day—the Canadian Pacific Railway. As one contemplates that railway carried west from Toronto, round the northern extremity of Lake Superior, and through the desolate 500 miles of territory that separate Fort William and Port Arthur from Winnipeg: as one travels in the path of the setting sun from Winnipeg to Calgary, across the vast ocean of prairie: as one glimpses the Rocky Mountains, rising up like impregnable and impassable bastions in the path of the engineer: and as one reflects that all these obstacles, so various and yet so terrible, were overcome by the dauntless courage and patience of Lord Strathcona and his colleagues, one asks, "Is

there any obstacle which is beyond the power of man to surmount?"

Take the Canadian Pacific from Kamloops to Vancouver as an example. Hour after hour the train winds along the face of a precipice, on a ledge which is, for great distances, just sufficient to accommodate the track and no more. Again and again it seems that the line must come to an end, in view of the colossal barriers which loom in every direction: and again and again there is a plunge through the heart of the cliff, or a passage across the roaring torrent of the river far below, and the train goes on. Take again the descent from the summit of the Kicking Horse Pass down into the valley of the river. Here are the corkscrew tunnels, cut in the bowels of the mountain, crossing and recrossing, so that the traveller loses all sense of direction, and only realises that he is gradually and safely descending to the railway which he can see hundreds of feet below. Some of these tunnels are of comparatively recent construction, but the passage of the mountain remains, for all time, a monument of the skill and daring which engineered it.

A Bold Forecast.

Of course, we know that other passes have been conquered as well as the Kicking Horse. The Yellow Head is now pierced both by the Canadian National and the Grand Trunk Pacific. But it is easier to do a thing a second or third time, especially if it be particularly arduous and dangerous, than it is to make the first attempt, and to do it successfully. To me the Canadian Pacific is a staggering example of the indomitable Canadian spirit. When you have seen it, you do not wonder at the later conquests, whether in the same field or in others. And when you have pondered on it, and on the later examples of the working of the same spirit now scattered over the whole vast Dominion, you may be inclined to share the view which a few months ago I expressed to my appreciative Canadian audiences—to wit, the conviction that Canada, and not the United States, is destined to dominate the whole future of the North American Continent.

It seems a bold forecast. But bear in mind that the United States have had at least a century's start, taking all the facts into consideration. Canada at the moment, the Canada which has done so much, is a mere strip of inhabited territory extending a few hundreds of miles northwards from the United States frontier. What there is beyond that strip, nobody knows. There may be, and there probably are, resources of illimitable value. But they are as yet almost entirely untouched. The two obstacles to their exploration and exploitation are the severe climate and the sparse population. But climatic conditions have seldom availed to stop the march of British enterprise, especially where, as here, they can be conquered by the hardihood and endurance which are prominent factors of the Canadian make-up. As for the sparseness of the population, it will partly cure itself by means of natural increase, and it will be partly alleviated by the incessant inflow from Europe. I think the two influences combined will give Canada a population of 50,000,000 within the next fifty years, and of 100,000,000 within the next century. With a population of 100,000,000, plus Imperial "vision," Canada will dominate the North American continent. Nay, she will become the focus of the Empire—not ousting the traditional supremacy of Britain, which rests on something much more permanent than population or wealth; but wielding a power proportionate to her economic status, by that time, doubtless, the highest in the Empire.

Evolving a New Animal.

We have glanced at the superb courage of the Canadian railway builders. Another, but totally different, instance of Canadian daring is to be found in the effort to evolve a new animal, because Providence omitted to provide one which was adaptable for the necessities of the case. There are, as we all know, immense tracts of country, to the south of Hudson Bay, which are, at present, of no economic account; nor is there, on the face of it, any prospect of their becoming other than what they are. You might turn buffalo on to them—for Canadian foresight has saved the buffalo from extinction, and it would not be difficult to breed in ample numbers. But then the buffalo does not provide a beef that is marketable the world over, whatever the Indian and the trapper may think of it. On the other hand, the domestic ox would not thrive in these vast but inclement wastes. The steer would turn tail, where the buffalo, protected by his shaggy front, would graze right into the blizzard. Consequently, Canada has set herself to solve the problem of evolving an animal hardy enough to stand the blizzard, and yet producing an acceptable brand of beef. This has been effected by crossing

the buffalo with domestic cattle, at first half and half, of course, but now in various proportions so as to attain the best possible combination of a hardy habit with a succulent flesh.

The experiment has been a complete success—all the more so because the hybrids are themselves fertile, unlike the mule, in the case of another experiment of the same kind. The new animal is called the cattalo—itself a hybrid word formed of the first syllable of "cattle" and the last syllable of "buffalo." They are to be seen in large numbers on the Canadian Government's special reserve, hundreds of square miles in area, at Wainwright. I had the good luck to find myself in the company of the assistant superintendent of the reservation early in September last, and although we had to travel a long way over the virgin prairie in a motor car, we ran down the cattalo at last. They are magnificent animals, bigger and handsomer than the progenitors on either side. They are perfectly docile, though they weigh over a ton apiece. In fact, they followed the keeper about like dogs, in search of the raw potatoes with which he had stuffed his pockets for them. I believe 11,000 were bred last year, and at no distant



"THE HOMES OF THE LEGISLATURES RANK AMONG THE NOBLEST SIGHTS OF CANADA."

The Alberta Provincial Parliament Building, Edmonton.

date the meat supply of the world will be immensely augmented from this source—none too soon, either, judging from the current price of beef. The cattalo is a triumph of the Canadian spirit. The circumstances of my own inspection of the new animals were quite auspicious. There were only three of us (besides the assistant superintendent of the reservation) in the motor car which ultimately took us to the gigantic creatures. One of the three was my wife. The second was Mr. T. E. Naylor, a brother delegate to the Imperial Press Conference, secretary of the London Society of Compositors, and a prominent representative of labour interests. The third was myself, for thirty years the interpreter of financial opinion through the daily newspaper of which I was at that time the editor. I fancy I see the long arm of felicitous coincidence in the association of Labour and Finance at the inspection of an animal which is destined to add so largely to the meat supplies of the world, and in that way, perhaps, to aid in the solution of some of the most acute problems of the age upon which we are entering.

Severe Utilitarianism.

Another very picturesque manifestation of the spirit of Canada is a utilitarianism, severe where it is apt, but practised side by side with a lavishness, equally pronounced, where the latter seems to be justified by the common interest. I wonder if I could give a pointed illustration of that striking combination.

Well, you are all familiar with the English steam locomotive. The great express engines are beautifully decorated—the blue of the Great Eastern, the green of the Great Northern—decorated with gold, and lines, and polished brass work, and what not. Now, from the utilitarian point of view, all that decoration is superfluous. The engine draws no heavier load, goes at no swifter pace, because it is a thing of beauty to the artistic eye. And those of you who know the Canadian engine are aware that beyond the suggestion of all but omnipotent power, there is little of beauty about it. I recall a monster locomotive which, as I was told, could go away with 3,000 tons behind the tender. It was painted dead black all over. Except the parts absolutely necessary to smooth running, there had been but little planing or bevelling of the framework. The castings were in the rough, and their uncouthness would have appalled an English locomotive builder. But all that had been saved by omitting the elaboration of superfluous features had gone in extra strength, fit to withstand the tremendous wear and tear of Canadian traffic. You see the same characteristic in the railway stations. There are rarely platforms, or any of the miscellaneous addenda to which we are accustomed at a great terminus. There is just what is

necessary to the conduct of the business of the station, and no more. In a few instances, in the chief cities of the Dominion, the termini are elaborate and handsome structures; but, broadly speaking, the utilitarian brand's on them all.

Legislatures' Noble Homes.

Not so with the homes of the Legislatures, however. Here, in Canadian opinion, it is desirable that there should be lavish architectural beauty, set in an environment that shall impress and inspire the mind of the legislator. The result is a distinction which makes the homes of the Legislatures, both Federal and Provincial, rank among the noblest sights of Canada. I daresay it is arguable that the thing is overdone. But at any rate, even if there is a little exaggeration, the spirit at the back of it is wholesome and ennobling. Don't waste beauty where beauty can serve no purpose; but where it can, bestow it with unstinted hand. That seems to be the æsthetic philosophy, perhaps half-unconsciously formulated, of our Canadian fellow-citizens. I see in it a most promising and prolific principle, the germ of a magnificent expansion of the faculties to which it appeals.

Electricity from Niagara.

There is another example of the Spirit of Canada, and a lesson for ourselves, in the utilisation of natural forces which is so conspicuous a feature of Dominion policy. Enormous supplies of power are drawn from Niagara. They are used not only in the neighbourhood of the falls themselves, but are conveyed over great distances for use elsewhere. A very large share of the power goes to Toronto, on the other side of the lake. When I was at Guelph, in Ontario, and admired the brilliant lighting of the streets, I was told that Niagara kept the lamps going—nay, said my informant, not only that, but Niagara cooks the meals, and irons and airs the shirts for the citizens of Guelph. Farther west there is the same story everywhere. In one place 50,000 horse-power is harnessed, in another 40,000, and the visitor is told that ten times this amount is available and will be linked up as the need arises. The idea—which is the core of a clear-cut policy, and not a mere vague aspiration—is to put the severe physical labour of the world upon the shoulders of its natural forces, as if they were Titans toiling at the behest of their masters. Meanwhile man, thus freed from exhausting toil, has the more time and energy to devote to the mighty spiritual, social, and physical problems that confront him at every point of the intellectual horizon in this marvellous age of the world. Thus far in the history of mankind we have been compelled to occupy ourselves quite disproportionately with the problem of providing subsistence, or performing the trivial round, the common task. For the individual, and for the race, it has often been disheartening toil, and the necessity of submitting to it has been a drag upon the wheels of civilisation for centuries past. What a chance will be wrought when the Titans of Niagara, the colossal energies locked up in every flowing river, the immeasurable potencies wasted every day in the rise and fall of the tides, are all yoked to the chariot of human progress!

Nature at Work:

And Canada is fully alive to the attractions of that programme. In the Dominion steelworks at Sydney I saw immense masses of metal tossed about like tennis balls by the use of electric energy. Man simply controlled and guided, while Nature did the work. I am sure that Canada, in harnessing these tremendous energies, and doing it of deliberate purpose, is translating into fact and practice the ancient principle that "man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." He is not for all time to be harassed by the carking care of earning the bread that perisheth. Rather is he to let Nature do it for him, so that he may have leisure to study every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God—that is to say, to investigate and comprehend the spiritual, social, scientific, and intellectual laws which he must understand and obey if he is to make the most of his brief terrestrial career. It is a magnificent philosophy of existence, pregnant with untold blessing for the land that understands it and acts up to its prolific teaching.

(To be continued.)

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A new volume of poems by Robert Service will shortly be published.

The Grand Jury has returned a true bill against John Doughty, secretary of the missing millionaire, Mr. Ambrose Small, and his trial for theft and conspiracy begins this week.

Delegates from Canada attended the Conference of Salvation Army bandmasters, which took place at Clapton on Sunday under the direction of General Booth.

At the opening luncheon of the Thistle Curling Club, Montreal, one of the features was an address by Mr. J. R. Martin, of the Dominion Express Co., who gave an interesting narrative of his recent tour in Europe, graphically describing the economic and social features of the various countries through which he passed.

THE FARMER AS A NATION BUILDER.

By J. B. Reynolds, President of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

SIR HORACE PLUNKETT, the noted Irish agriculturist, has this to say about the political importance of the farmer: "The orderly and safe progress of democracy demands a strong agricultural population. It is as true now as when Aristotle said it, that 'where husbandmen and men of small fortune predominate government will be guided by law.'"

The farmer—the Canadian farmer at least—is both a capitalist and a working-man. His capital has been gained as the direct result of his own industry and thrift, or as a heritage from those who have been industrious and thrifty, and whose industry and thrift he has seen and learned to respect. Property, therefore, to his mind, is not merely money, the means of commanding the services of others less fortunate than himself: his experience goes to show that property is the reward for the exercise of admirable human qualities that make for good citizenship. His fathers accumulated property in land and buildings and live stock, and



DAIRY CATTLE AT THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH.

he has received that property and added to it, because they and he laboured early and late at cutting down the bush, clearing the land, cultivating the soil, building fences, barns, and houses, and rearing, feeding, and improving their live stock. Property won in these ways will not readily be relinquished to those who advocate the cruder forms of Socialism, the equal division of all property and of all rewards for abstinence and industry, but who have neither sown nor reaped, nor gathered into barns.

On the other hand, the Canadian farmer as a working-man, and a worker in the most productive form of industry, is capable, through his own experience, of understanding the reasonable demands of working-men in other industries. He certainly believes in every honest worker enjoying the full returns from his labour. In disputes and disagreements between capital and labour, which have now assumed the importance of a national issue, the farmer, both individually and as a class, has backed up the demands of the moderate sections of organised labour. The farmer and the industrial worker are agreed in this, that great wealth cannot be the legitimate gains of industry and thrift alone, but is the result of trading, or speculation, or of profiting by other men's labours. In the economic adjustments that must come sooner or later, and will probably come soon, the farmer is prepared by his experience and thinking to mediate between those who, having much, are demanding more, and those who, having nothing, are demanding equal shares.

Creative as Well as Productive.

Agriculture alone, of all the productive occupations, is also creative. The miner produces, but he does not and cannot create. His labour brings coal or iron or gold within the reach of those who wish to use it, but the result of his labour is to lessen the supply of coal, iron, or gold in the reservoirs of nature. The lumberman produces by bringing the raw material of trees within the reach of those who will use it. But the effect of the lumberman's industry is to lessen the supply of lumber in the world. If he begins planting or cultivating to conserve the supply he is then not a lumberman, but an agriculturist. The fisherman produces, but does not create. His labours succeed only in diminishing the supply of fish in the world. These are the primary productive industries. The manufacturer who uses coal or iron or wood in his

industry transforms his raw material into finished usable products. The dealer, the storekeeper, the railroad company, do not even transform, but transport the goods they handle. In all these industries, whether that of extracting wealth from the reservoirs of nature, or transforming it by manufacture, or transporting it, there is no increase, no creation.

The farmer is a creator. The old adage which commends the service of the farmer by saying that he makes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before, does not do justice to the farmer's contribution. He not only multiplies by two. He makes two blades of grass to grow where none grew before. He causes the seed to fall upon the good ground, where it brings forth some thirty, some sixty, and some an hundred-fold.

There is an essential difference, not in degree or value of service only, but in kind. The miner and the manufacturer divide and waste. The farmer multiplies and increases. He not only improves his product, by selection and care, he multiplies it. He conserves and perpetuates. Already we are looking forward with alarm to the diminishing forests and coal measures, and are fearfully calculating the number of years before we may expect these supplies to be exhausted. But every year we contemplate with quiet minds the exhaustion of the world's supply of sugar and meat and flour, of cotton and wool and fruit. We estimate that the world's supply of these commodities will last a month, three months, six months. But that estimate does not cause alarm, though the cessation of supply for one week would mean starvation and death to the people of the world. The world knows that seed-time and harvest shall not cease, and that the recreative powers of nature will be invoked by the tillers of the soil, to convert the inert nitrates and phosphates of the ground into food for man and beast.

Creation is the divine prerogative, and the farmer is the partner of the divine creative energy. That constitutes the dignity of agriculture and the farmer's value to society.

Economic Values.

The farmer and the farmer's family are near to the original source of most of our prime necessities, and thus gain without being conscious of it a clearer understanding of economic values than those who live in towns. The town boy or girl knows that a loaf of bread comes from the baker, and can be obtained if you have money, provided there is no strike to keep the baker from baking or the delivery man from delivering. The town child knows that milk is got out of a glass bottle that you find on the doorstep, that butter comes from the grocery store and meat from the meat shop and stockings from the clothing store. So far as the town child's experience or observation goes, money procures these things, and money is their equivalent. And there is many a grown-up child of the town whose ideas of economic values are just as limited. But the country child's experience teaches the fundamental economic truth that these objects of desire, bread, milk, butter, meat, clothing, are produced by labour—continuous, faithful, and intelligently-directed labour. The loaf of bread is traced back to the seed that is sown, the milk and butter to the dairy cow, the wool to the back of the sheep. And in each instance part or all of the labour process from beginning to end is seen and understood.

Social Values.

Not of economic values only, but of social values also, the country affords a closer acquaintance and a clearer understanding. In the town, the street is left unimproved, or it is improved by gangs of civic employees and paid for by a frontage tax. In the country the road is often left unimproved, and when improved this is often done by municipal means. But frequently in the Prairie Provinces the boy on the farm will take his team and split-log drag and keep the road in shape about his own farm. In the town the joint-stock company is the form which united effort takes, and in the joint-stock company the dollar is the unit of power. In the country the only form of company that has proved generally successful is the co-operative society, in which not the dollar, but the man, is the unit of value.

Labour, necessary, useful labour, is a rural value, and the rural mind is accustomed to the fact of labour. To know labour's unceasing value to the world, it must be remembered that whatever education and invention may accomplish, faithful daily labour at all sorts of pleasant or unpleasant tasks is still, and must continue to be, a necessity of life. The best incentive to faithful labour is the work itself and its products, a pleasure in the processes of labour, and a joy in its results. Under our present industrial system, with its highly specialised trades and the extreme division of labour, the worker finds little joy either in the processes of his work or in its results. The processes are monotonous to a deadly degree, and he sees not the results of his work as a thing he can call his own.

planned by his own brain and executed by his own skill. Such an industrial experience creates a particular mental outlook, then a social class with a distinct class consciousness, and hence political views emerge with a desire for political action. The farmer's labour experience is the antithesis of all this. The farmer more than any other worker is likely to work for the love of the things he works with. He works with living, growing things, which grow slowly and give opportunity to observe and to study their growth. Living things respond not only to manual skill, but still more to affectionate care, and so the spirit of the worker becomes engaged with his hands to produce the best that he knows and that nature will allow. "All I know is," said the farmer, "that wheat is better than when I began to sow it." He thus becomes a conscious contributor to the world's progress.

Because of the necessary and useful quality of his industry, his intimate first-hand knowledge of the sources of national wealth, his independence of mind, and the comparative smallness of his gains, the farmer is a severe critic of wastefulness and paternalism in government. He is the sure bulwark of democracy. He wants to be let alone to do the right thing. He believes in equal opportunity for all and privileges to none. Government, to his mind, exists for the purpose of safeguarding the great democratic principles of equal rights and equal opportunities. For a long time these views have been unformed and unexpressed, a deposit in his mind. Lately, he has awakened to the necessity for political action, if democracy is to be saved in Canada. Hence the farmer in Canada promises to become a directing force in the counsels of the nation. —*Canadian Countryman*.

HOW THE FARMER PAYS.

The Hon. Duncan Marshall, Alberta's Minister of Agriculture, complains that the farmer "seems to get hit both ways, and gets hit first."

"Some of us, in the coming year," he declared, "are going to find very real difficulty in adjusting our farm conditions to the altered state of affairs. The thing we need most at this moment is the thing we have needed all along—better training and education for our boys who are going to farm. If in the next few years we are going to pay our way on the farms, we must have 100 per cent. efficiency."

"I had dinner in Toronto the other day," he added, "and it cost me seven bushels of oats. I made a bet—a hat—with an Ontario politician, and he won. The bill came to me—a very reasonable bill, as the price of hats goes these days—and to pay for that hat I had to sell two cow hides, a calf skin, and two sheep skins, and then add \$1.51 to the total."

ALBERTA TEACHERS' SALARIES.

The Alberta Government refuses to fix a minimum salary of \$1,200 a year for teachers as demanded by the Teachers' Alliance.

The Hon. G. P. Smith, the Provincial Minister of Education, declares:—"I will not be stampeded into the foolish and dangerous steps for which a handful of radical people are agitating. Rather than fix a minimum wage of \$1,200 a year, I will resign to-morrow, for I know this can never be done without immediate and lasting injury to the teaching profession. If there is to be legislation fixing a high minimum for teachers it will logically have to be done in many other professions and lines of work, and it is manifestly clear that a law of this kind can never be forced upon the taxpayers of Alberta."

REPATRIATION OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

It is officially announced that officers and soldiers entitled to repatriation overseas at the expense of Army funds, who have not yet lodged their claims, must do so not later than 31st inst. No claim made after that date will be considered. Any person who is in doubt as to whether he is entitled should make enquiry without delay from the Secretary (Mob. 2 C), War Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

Phil Taylor, of Fulwell, has been appointed professional to the Victoria Golf Club, and sails from England for Canada on February 18.

Three serious fires took place at St. John's, Newfoundland, just before the end of the year. The buildings burned were the Government infectious diseases hospital, a large bakery establishment in the suburbs, and the Star Theatre. In the last-mentioned case two firemen were killed and four injured.

Among recent contributions received by the Veterans' Association (47, Bedford Row, London, W.C.1) are:—£100 from Mrs. Macandrew (third donation of similar amount); £100 from Lt.-Comdr. G. A. G. Haggard, D.S.C., R.N., to dedicate a bedroom in the Veterans' Club to the late Capt. Rider Lancelot Haggard, P.P.C.L.I.; and £25 from Mr. G. Butcher (third donation of similar amount), towards a bedroom.

LOST IN THE FAR NORTH.

American Airmen's Hardships near Hudson Bay.

Tales of the terrible hardships endured in the frozen wastes of the North of Canada by the crew of the American Navy balloon, which left Rockaway on December 12, and finally landed a few days ago near Moose Factory, Ontario, are related by Indian trappers coming from the Lower Hudson Bay district (says the Press Association's correspondent at Hearst, Ont).

Luckily, the weather was unusually mild for the time of the year in these northerly regions, the mercury being only 10 degrees below zero, but nevertheless the men were in a miserable state, drenched to the skin, with icicles hanging from the few tattered rags in which they were still clothed, and they were reduced to eating the carrier pigeons carried in the balloon.

For four days they wandered aimlessly through the wilderness, and were at the point of despair when finally they sighted an old Indian trapper, who, at the spectacle of the three extraordinary figures, took to his heels, thinking he had seen a company of ghosts. The old man finally took courage, and returned to the wanderers, whom he guided to his hut, meanwhile sending his squaw to Moose Factory to tell the news to the superintendent of the post.

The men are now on their way back to civilisation on dog sledges, after their narrow escape from death.

BRITISH INTEREST IN CANADA.

Mr. C. W. Stokes, Assistant General Publicity Agent of the C.P.R., Montreal, returned to Canada on the *Empress of Britain*, December 31, accompanied by Mrs. Stokes and daughter. During a two months' visit to England Mr. Stokes gave a number of lectures on Canada.

"Judging from the large audiences at these lectures, reaching in a couple of cases to two thousand and over, and the large number of enquiries that I received at the close of each and through the mail," he said, "there seems to be an extraordinary interest displayed in Canada now in this country. Some part of it, of course, is undoubtedly due to the trade slump in England, for the enquiries were very heavy in those districts most affected by falling trade. Nevertheless, I found in the agricultural districts also a very intense interest in the subject of emigration, notwithstanding the fact that agriculture in the British Isles seems to be very prosperous and the agricultural labourer comparatively well paid. This condition, on the other hand, carries its own consequences, for the farmer and farm labourer now have much more ready cash than before the war and are easily able to pay the steamer and railway fares, whereas in the old days it was somewhat of a pull."

CANADIAN'S UNEXPECTED FORTUNE.

A young man of Victoria, B.C., whose extreme modesty has induced the newspapers to withhold his name from publication, has been left one million dollars by a wealthy Englishman, according to a correspondent in that city. The Victorian, then an officer in the C.E.F., fainted in the Strand late in 1917. The Londoner came to his rescue and they became well acquainted. The other day the Victoria man received word from a London law firm that his benefactor, a bachelor, had died leaving him the bulk of his fortune.

CANADA'S NEW EMPIRE LEAGUE.

The announcement is made of the formation of the British Empire League of Canada to promote the continuance of British ideals, customs, language, and patriotism, and to offset the activities of the Irish Self-Determination League in the Dominion (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Morning Post*). Membership of the new League is confined to British subjects of Protestant faith, and includes a large number of prominent Canadians who resent the dissemination of Sinn Féin propaganda in Canada.

CANADA AND WOLFE'S LETTERS.

The Keeper of the Dominion Archives announces (says the Ottawa correspondent of the Central News) that Canada will not compete at the sale at Sotheby's, on February 10, of General Monckton's correspondence, which comprises historic letters and papers of General Wolfe. Mr. George Monckton, the present owner, originally asked £60,000, and will sell subject to a reserve bid. Canada considers this excessive.

At present there are 340 King's Counsel in Ontario. Only two have been appointed since the outbreak of war.

The Canadian Amateur Ski Association has been formed to promote amateur ski-ing in Canada, and to encourage the formation of amateur ski clubs throughout the Dominion. Those mentioned as incorporators are Messrs. Huntley R. Drummond and H. P. Douglas, Montreal; C. E. Mortureux and W. F. C. Devlin, Ottawa; and F. W. Russell, Quebec.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister of Canada, spent New Year's Day at his home in Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.

Lord Beaverbrook has left Paris for Monte Carlo.

Lady de Blaquiére, of Bath, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. G. E. Desbarats, in Montreal, has returned to England.

Sir Donald Macmaster, M.P. for Chertsey, is going on well, and is leaving the nursing home where he has been staying. He has, however, cancelled all engagements in the division for the present month.

Sir Arthur Currie is to be one of the representatives of McGill University at the Congress of the Universities of the British Empire in London next July.

The retirement of Major-General G. L. Foster, C.B., and also of Col. Walter R. Ward, C.B.E., is announced in Ottawa.

Senator James H. Ross, of Moose Jaw, is staying at the Hotel Cecil.

Mr. James D. McGregor, of Brandon, Manitoba, the well-known breeder and exporter of live stock, is also staying at the Hotel Cecil. Mr. McGregor has won many championship prizes for his Canadian cattle in the United States and elsewhere.

Mrs. Plunkett Magann and Miss Esme Magann, who were the guests of Sir Harold and Lady Boulton at Great Cumberland Place for Christmas, are leaving for the South of France until the spring.

The King has authorised the Viceroy of India to confer the honour of Knight Bachelor upon Mr. William Mitchell Acworth, who was a member of the Royal Commission of Enquiry into Canadian Railways in 1916.

Sir Martin Harvey, on opening his Canadian tour with "David Garrick" at Montreal last week, was given an enthusiastic reception, and had to make a speech at the end of the play.

Mr. Gordon Perry, of Toronto, president of the National Iron Corporation, Ltd., is staying at Whitehall Court.

Mr. W. F. Benson, manager of the branch of the Bank of Montreal in Paris, has returned there after a short visit to London.

Major-General Sir J. Percy, who has just retired from the Army and has decided to take up an apple ranch in British Columbia, left for Canada by the C.P.O.S. *Minnedosa* last week. General Percy served with General Wrangel in Russia, and was in command of the British Mission up to last June. During the Great War he was Chief of the Staff of the Second Army, commanded by Lord Plumer.

The Hon. W. F. Coaker, M.P., Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Newfoundland, is at the Langham Hotel.



HON. W. F. COAKER, M.P.

Mr. J. C. Saunders, formerly Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance, was recently promoted to the position of Deputy Minister, in succession to Mr. T. C. Boville, C.M.G., who has retired. Before joining the Department of Finance at Ottawa, Mr. Saunders was in the office of the Mechanical Superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton, N.B. He



MR. J. C. SAUNDERS.

relinquished that position in 1887 to go to Ottawa, and after holding various positions and acquiring a good general knowledge of the workings of the Department

of Finance was attached to it as Clerk to the Treasury Board. Later on he became Assistant to the Chief Accountant of the Department, and soon after was made Chief Accountant and Dominion Book-keeper. In January, 1917, he was promoted to the position of Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance.

Among the recent arrivals from Canada have been Mrs. H. S. Osler, per *Olympic*; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Baker, Mr. R. Randolph Bruce, Mr. Cecil F. Dautre and Mrs. J. Dautre, Mrs. James Morrow, General A. E. Swift, Mr. James Paterson, Mr. W. J. Robson, Mr. W. F. Payne and Mr. E. B. Pitblado, per *Empress of France*; Mr. W. H. Coates, Mr. G. H. Estabrooke, Mr. R. S. Gordon, Major J. C. and Mrs. Hartley, and Commissioner J. S. and Mrs. Hineks, per *Atlantic*.

Among the departures for Canada have been Lt.-Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, K.C.B., per *R.M.S. Adriatic*; Mr. J. L. Colquhoun, Mr. Henry Dobell, Mr. Clive Dobell, Major A. E. Gracott, Mrs. J. Leprohon, Col. J. M. Prewer, D.S.O., and Mrs. Prewer, Capt. W. H. Steele, Brig.-Gen. H. C. Thacker, per *R.M.S. Minnedosa*.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The engagement is announced of Capt. Lord Somers and Miss Finola Meeking. Lord Somers, whose only sister is the Countess of Clarendon, has property in Canada, where he has spent some time with his brother-in-law and sister.

The marriage took place at the residence of the bride's parents, 28, Melbourne Avenue, Montreal, of Miss Freda Hart Smith, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Guy Smith, to Mr. Donald Withycomb, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Withycomb, of Westmount, P.Q.

The marriage of Helen Marguerite, second daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Andrew T. Drummond, of Kingston and Toronto, to Lt. Thomas Albert James, Royal Canadian Dragoons, took place in St. John's Church, Toronto, on December 20.

The engagement is announced between Lt. Arthur Noël Skinner, R.F.A., only son of Lt.-Col. T. C. Skinner, late R.E., of Pembroke, and Lorna, younger daughter of Dr. Crawford Treasure, J.P., and Mrs. Crawford Treasure, of Cardiff.

At Christ Church, Vancouver, Mrs. Lucie Johanna Ward was married to Mr. John Osman Dobson, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dobson, of Nanaimo, formerly of Newcastle, England. The ceremony was performed by Bishop A. U. de Pencier. Col. Markham gave away the bride. Mrs. Ward went overseas with her late husband, and served in the Ambulance Service of the Knights of St. John for three years.

The wedding has taken place in India of Miss S. Grace MacHum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. MacHum, of Devon, New Brunswick, and Rev. A. D. Matheson, formerly of Dundas, Ont. The bride had been sent out to India as a representative of the United Baptist Church, Fredericton. She is a sister of Rev. Waldo MacHum, who is field secretary for religious education and young people's work of the United Baptist Church in the Maritime Provinces.



ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The City Council has passed the by-law authorising the plebiscite on the acquisition of the Ottawa Electric Railway Co., by a vote of 15 to 5.

—Official announcement is made of the retirement from the public service of Mr. William Mackenzie, who since 1908 has been Secretary of Imperial and Foreign Correspondence. Mr. Mackenzie at the time of his appointment was the doyen of the Parliamentary Press Gallery.

TORONTO.—The property, comprising three stores, at the north-west corner of Yonge Street and Dundas Street West, has been sold by Robins, Ltd., to the New City Estates of Canada for \$245,000. The price is about \$5,000 a foot, the property having 51 ft. frontage on Yonge Street and 100 ft. on Dundas Street.

—Major A. S. Hamilton is Chairman of the new Ontario Motion Picture Censor Board. The other members are: Mrs. E. Phillips (newspaper writer), Miss E. Hammill (school organiser), Mr. L. J. O'Connor, and Mr. J. C. Boylen, who is Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture, but will relinquish that position. The appointments are for three years. All the men on the board are returned soldiers. The Chairman's salary has been fixed at \$3,500 a year. Each of the others will receive \$2,500 a year.

—The Police Commissioners recommend an increase in the police force of this city to 1,000 by taking on 250 men.

Mr. Samuel J. Dickson, who has been Acting Chief of Police for six months, has been appointed Chief of Police in succession to Col. Grasett, who retires on a pension of \$3,650. Col. Grasett's salary was \$7,300. The new Chief's salary is not fixed.

The Board of Harbour Commissioners has decided to spend upwards of \$4,000,000 in 1921 on the completion of the Sunnyside-Humber development, including the top-dressing of the boulevard and bridle paths, further extension of the industrial areas in Ashbridge's Marsh and the central harbour. A great deal of work will be provided for mechanics and labourers.

—The Colours of the 208th (Canadian-Irish) Battalion, which rested in St. Anne's Cathedral, Belfast, while the battalion was in France, have been formally deposited in Trinity Church, Aurora, by Lt.-Col. T. H. Lennox and about 100 former members of the battalion.

—City Hall vital statistics show that in 1920 the number of births in this city totalled 15,020, or 3,336 more than in 1919—a record increase.

—About 400 widowed mothers in Ontario received cheques for December under the Mothers' Allowance Act. The rate of payment is \$40 a month to a widow with two children, \$45 for three children, \$50 for four children, and \$55 for five or more children under 14 years of age.

—The election of Mr. George G. Halerow, M.L.A. for East Hamilton, as House Leader of the Labour group in the Provincial Legislature, does not indicate any split between the Farmer and Labour groups in the Legislature, according to a prominent member of the conference.

BELLEVILLE.—At the seventh annual meeting of the Associated Boards of Trade in Ontario, held here, Mr. John Elliott, local manager of the Standard Bank, was elected president. The deepening of the St. Lawrence waterways and other important matters were the subjects of discussion. The Hon. F. C. Biggs, Provincial Minister of Highways, was one of the speakers.

SARNIA.—On December 25 the Sterling Bank building here was completely demolished, and buildings within a block had the windows shaken out, by an explosion of natural gas which had escaped into the building from a gas main.

SAULT STE. MARIE.—The closing of the Soo locks on December 27 officially marked the close of the 1920 navigation season in the upper Great Lakes. It was the latest closing in the history of the Soo canals.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—At the opening of the Provincial Legislature this month the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne will be moved in the Upper House by the Hon. Severin Letourneau, M.L.C., and seconded by the Hon. George Smith.

MONTREAL.—Statistics compiled by the Harbour Commission for the navigation season of 1920 show the total number of trans-Atlantic ships entering the port was 638, a drop of 64 as compared with 1919. The tonnage, however, totalled 2,020,519, against 2,041,638. The main part of the tonnage this year was British, comprising a total of 460 ships with a tonnage of 1,581,499. Next came the United States flag, with 120 ships and a total of 225,855 tons. Inland navigation showed 4,404 ships with tonnage of 4,287,714, against 7,499 ships with 4,357,734 tonnage in 1919. The season of 1920 opened on April 18, four days later than in 1919, and closed on December 11, one day earlier.

—The dedication of the new Church of St. Columba, on Beaconsfield Avenue, Notre Dame de Grace, took place on December 26, when the Bishop of Montreal was the preacher, and the Rector, the Rev. Father Osborne, officiated, with the Rev. Father Tierney assisting. The ritual is higher than in other Anglican churches in this city.

—The Governors of the Montreal General Hospital have formally ratified the plan of amalgamating their institution with the Western Hospital.

Major Thomas Robb, Secretary of the Shipping Federation of Canada, has consented to act as honorary treasurer for the reception of contributions to the Ex-Service Men's Unemployment Association.

—The Grand Lodge officers for the coming year for this Province are announced as follows:—M.W. Bro. Arthur B. Wood (Montreal), Grand Master; R.W. Bro. Charles McBurney (Lachute), D.G.M.; R.W. Bro. E. J. Astell (Lennoxville), G.S.W.; R.W. Bro. F. W. H. Porter (Quebec), G.J.W.; R.W. Bro. A. F. C. Ross (Montreal), Grand Treasurer; M.W. Bro. I. H. Stearns (Montreal), Grand Treasurer Emeritus; M.W. Bro. W. W. Williamson (Montreal), Grand Secretary.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Building under the Federal grant has been a decided success in this city, the average house constructed being a six-room cottage costing about \$3,000. With the remainder of \$300,000 of the Federal money about 100 more houses will be constructed within the next few months.

—Nine Opposition members of the Legislature have selected as leader Mr. D. G. McKenzie, of Malagash, one of the two Farmer members for Cumberland. Mr. W. F. Way, of Sydney Mines, one of the Labour members for Cape Breton, was appointed Chief Whip.

—A \$500,000 fire in the business district on Christmas Eve destroyed the dry-goods store and stock of Wood Brothers, Ltd., and seriously damaged the premises of Mr. W. M. Gates and a building occupied by Mr. Alfred Denigris, furrier, and owned by the Bank of Nova Scotia. The block attacked by the flames, bounded by George, Granville, Duke, and Hollis Streets, was flanked by the main offices of the Royal Bank of Canada, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants Bank, and the Bank of Nova Scotia, and it was undoubtedly due to the massive stone walls of the Commerce and Nova Scotia Banks, and the old Kelly and Glassey Buildings, that the fire was not still more serious.

The County Insane Asylum at St. Peters, C.B., was destroyed by fire on December 22.

OXFORD.—Scotia Woodworkers, Ltd., a woodworking factory here owned by the firm of Davison & Parker, lumber merchants, of Halifax, was completely destroyed by fire on December 22, entailing a loss estimated at \$100,000, mostly covered by insurance.

FROM EAST TO WEST

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN.—New Brunswick exhibitors made an exceptionally fine showing at the annual Maritime Winter Fair at Amherst, N.S., according to Mr. Harvey Mitchell, the new Deputy Minister of Agriculture for New Brunswick, and Mr. W. W. Hubbard, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm. The prize for the best Shorthorn bull went to C. N. Black & Sons, of Aulac. The prize for the best Shorthorn female of any age was awarded to R. A. Snowball & Sons, of Chatham, who also carried off the prize for the best steer sired by a Shorthorn bull. In the dairy classes, McIntyre Bros., of Sussex, were awarded the prize for the best Ayrshire bull.

—The announcement of the completion of a new invention, which, however, he declined to describe, was made by Professor Alexander Graham Bell upon his arrival here from England by the *Empress of France*. He goes to his home in Baddeck, N.S., where he is to spend a portion of the winter.

MONCTON.—Fire in the basement of the *Daily Times* office here caused much damage.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Mr. Walter Payne, of the *Manitoba Free Press* editorial staff, and one of the best-known newspapermen in Canada, was presented with an illuminated address, a purse of \$500 in gold, and a handsome steamer trunk, by past and present members of the staff, after nearly forty years' continuous newspaper service. Mr. Payne has left Winnipeg on an extended holiday, heading the Western Curling Delegation.

—A cheque for \$20,000 has been forwarded to the British Empire War Relief Fund by the Manitoba Red Cross Society. The money will be used for relief work in the war-devastated countries of Europe.

—Mr. H. W. Nesbitt has been appointed manager of the Winnipeg main office of the Merchants Bank. Mr. Nesbitt and family will move to Winnipeg from Calgary this month.

—At a meeting of the Lord Selkirk Association of Rupert's Land the following officers were elected: Hon. president, His Grace Archbishop Matheson; president, Mr. Reeve S. R. Henderson; secretary, Mr. J. B. Henderson; hon. patrons, Mr. Sheriff Inkster, Mr. Donald Sutherland, Mr. John Henderson, Mr. John Taylor, senr., Mr. James Fraser, Mr. John Sutherland.

—The Manitoba Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., an organisation of farmers and milk producers, will enter the local milk market this winter. This new company has a capitalisation of \$400,000, each subscriber being limited to a maximum of 200 shares of \$25 each.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

•**REGINA.**—Mr. Kenneth A. Hamilton, son of the Mayor of Moose Jaw, has been selected as Rhodes Scholar for Saskatchewan for 1921.

The Rev. D. Nichol has been appointed by the Provincial Government to conduct an educational campaign to create a public spirit in favour of the observance of the liquor laws.

—Saskatchewan will receive \$1,806,255 from the Dominion Government under the Canada Highways Act, and will have to add to this the sum of \$2,709,382. The plan of road construction and improvements has been completed, and includes a total of 7,160 miles.

—Legislation has been passed by the Provincial Parliament to provide for an increase in the number of members after the next election. At present there are 59. This total is made up of 48 Liberals, six Conservatives, three Soldier mem-

bers, and two Independents. After the next election there will be 63 members. These four additional members will be elected from Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, and Gravelbourg, which is now formed into a constituency.

ESTEVAN. The lignite plant being erected near here will be in operation by the end of February. The plant is being erected at a cost of \$600,000. The Federal Government pays \$300,000 of this sum, Manitoba \$150,000, and Saskatchewan \$150,000. Lignite briquettes will be made from the soft coal in this district. The latest estimate made by engineers is that the briquettes will be sold for \$12 per ton.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—On December 25, fire, starting from a defective stove, ruined the confectionery store and tea-rooms of Hepburn, Ltd., and the Regal Fruit and Meat Market on Jasper Street West. The clothing store of Mr. A. Crystal was also damaged by water.

Mr. D. M. Duggan was elected Mayor, defeating the Labour nominee, Mayor Joseph A. Clarke, who has occupied the position for the last two years. The money by-laws, as well as the gas by-law and the pay for aldermen, were defeated.

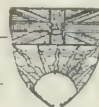
CALGARY.—Mr. Sam H. Adams was elected Mayor, defeating Mr. I. G. Ruttle by 2,400 majority. Both are former aldermen. Mr. A. J. Samis was re-elected Commissioner over Mr. A. G. Broatch (Labour candidate) by 2,300 majority, and over Mr. Angus Smith (civil engineer) by 3,400 majority.

—By means of the tax sale, which the city conducted for two weeks, there has been collected the sum of approximately \$250,000. This is but a small portion, however, of the total tax arrears, which aggregate over \$4,000,000.

LETHBRIDGE.—The citizens voted by 496 to 389 in favour of a change in the form of government from the straight elective Commission of three to the City Manager form, with an elective unpaid Commission to serve in an advisory capacity. Lethbridge has had Commission government since 1914, and it has been more satisfactory than Aldermanic government, but the citizens think that the City Manager plan will work a still further improvement.

The Mayors elected in this Province include:—*Bassano*, Mr. H. O. Bredin; *Camrose*, Mr. V. E. Forster; *Claresholm*, Mr. George Ringrose; *Olds*, Mr. George Wood; *Redcliff*, Mr. B. J. Bott; *Stettler*, Mr. E. B. Nash; *Wetaskiwin*, Mr. G. F. Fowler.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Following a conference here on the unemployment situation, Premier Oliver announced that \$100,000 will be appropriated by the Government for gratuitous bread and meat and supplies for the destitute of the Province. This \$100,000 is to be used with a like amount to be appropriated by the Dominion Government, and another third to be appropriated by municipalities.

—The Oliver Government has had its majority in the Legislature increased by the return, as the result of the counting of the absentee vote, of Mr. C. Henniger (Liberal) for Grand Forks, who is elected over Mr. McKie (Conservative) by a majority of nine. Mr. McKie led Mr. Henniger by three votes prior to counting the absentee vote. In Vancouver and Victoria the absentee vote has still to be counted. The standing of the parties on December 24 was: Liberals, 26; Conservatives, 14; Independents, 7.

—Submerged since September 28 at Swanson Bay, the G.T.P. steamship *Prince Rupert* was successfully floated on December 15 by the Pacific Salvage Co.

VANCOUVER.—In an interview here, the Hon. J. W. de B. Farris, Attorney-General, outlining the fundamentals of the proposed British Columbia Moderation Act, stated that under it liquor would be sold under the permit system, and that the whole problem would be handled by a Commission of three persons with the sole right to import.

THE FARMER AS



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"BUILDING FENCE"



"CULTIVATING THE SOIL."



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NATION BUILDER.

(69).



BARN AND HOUSES."



"REARING, FEEDING AND IMPROVING LIVE STOCK."



"THE FARMER IS BOTH A CAPITALIST AND A WORKING MAN."



—WHEN I BEGAN TO SOW IT."

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J. B.
LDS.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

Imperial Reciprocity.

"The commercial agreement between Canada and the British West Indies is attracting more attention in Great Britain than in Canada. This most intimate reciprocal agreement that has yet been made between British Dominions and Colonies suggests closer relations among other portions of the Empire overseas, and between them all and the Mother Country. To Canada the event does not seem to be a new departure. We had a previous commercial arrangement with some of the West India Islands. We have had reciprocal relations with New Zealand. It is not doubted that closer relations will be established with Australia and South Africa. Canada has long been committed to the doctrine of preferential trade within the Empire and is prepared to take it either by instalments or in one general project."—*Vancouver Province*.

Ireland.

"The vast and sane majority of the people on this side of the Atlantic realise that the disorders at present prevailing in Ireland cannot be ended overnight. They are anxious to have peace within the bounds of the Empire, but they are not anxious to see the Empire disrupted for the sake of a truce that could only be precarious. They would welcome just and generous concessions to Irish sentiment, but they would view with regret any yielding to a campaign of murder and intimidation."—*Regina Post*.

Unemployment and Immigration.

"We have our own unemployment problem in the cities and towns over the winter, but for three or four years the shoe has been on the other foot. Our fundamental industries have been short of men, curtailing work because they were unprocurable, and the present let-up is but preliminary to a fairer readjustment of industrial balance, and then a renewed march forward. In some quarters there is a disposition to discourage further immigration, but, taking the situation as a whole, Canada will gain more by encouraging it—the right class only, of course—because it will mean more building up, and consequently more prosperity. In any event, as long as the passenger steamers ply their business, we will get this immigration, whether we 'encourage' it or not."—*Toronto Mail and Empire*.

The Business Outlook.

"Canada is probably more fortunately situated, better equipped and prepared to withstand and soon overcome a period of depression than any other country in the world. Wealth is very evenly distributed amongst us, and we have unusual natural resources in the Dominion. This will enable us to pull through with a minimum of suffering. For our speedy weathering of the coming economic storm only confidence, industry and strict economy are necessary. In other words, much will depend on the character of our people. They have sufficiently revealed themselves already to inspire strong faith in their future."—*Halifax Chronicle*.

Religion and Business.

"Too many business men appear to forget that religious teaching is not wholly concerned with beyond the grave. The churches are the fountain-heads of a moral power which assuredly has value in the terms of this world. There may be good men in business and elsewhere who never go to church, but to make their practices endure with ever-increasing adoption—to inculcate them in the younger generation and constantly to impress them upon as many of the people as can be reached—the churches are necessary and the service of the clergy is great beyond estimation."—*Montreal Star*.

Suppressing Tobacco Smoking.

"When we come to think of it, it would be easier to suppress tobacco smoking, provided, of course, that a majority vote could be obtained against it, than to totally eliminate the drinking of strong liquor. The private individual can make his own liquor if he cannot buy it in the hotel or the drug store, but in this climate, at least, he finds considerable difficulty in growing tobacco. The French-Canadian grows his *tabac*, the Galician and Doukhobor also cultivate the weed, but Canadian tobacco is much too strong for the average palate. Anyway, it would be far easier for officers of the law to locate fields of tobacco than hidden stills."—*Calgary Herald*.

Unconscious Humour

McAlpine v. Vancouver.—The action of Dr. J. A. McAlpine against the city for \$20,000 damages for the destruction of trees during the crusade against ten caterpillars, is proceeding before Mr. Justice Morrison and a special jury.

Celebrate St. Andrew's Day in Chilliwack.

Happy Time at K. P. Hall—Death of Mr. E. A. Orr, well known as Poultry Judge, Takes Place—Mrs. John M. Fraser Passes Away.—(From a Vancouver Paper.)

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THE present Agent-General for Ontario was President of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, from 1904 till 1920, and has all his life been intimately associated with Ontario agriculture on the practical side. He will be glad to advise any farmer, farmer's son, or country worker who is considering the question of emigration to Canada or who wishes to buy a farm in Ontario.

There will be great demand for Farm Workers and Domestic Servants in Ontario next Spring. Situations are guaranteed on arrival.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & IMMIGRATION.
WINNIPEG, CANADA.

OBITUARY: Famous Canadians Dead.

Sir William Peterson—Dr. J. Beattie Crozier.

WE regret to record the death, which took place at his London residence, Wildwood, North End Road, Hampstead, on Tuesday, January 4, of Sir William Peterson, K.C.M.G., Principal of McGill University, Montreal, from 1895 to 1919.

William Peterson was born in Edinburgh in 1856, being the fifth son of John Peterson, a Leith merchant. He was educated at the High School, Edinburgh University (M.A., 1876), Göttingen University, and Corpus Christi College, Oxford (B.A., 1879; M.A., 1882). After acting for a short time as an assistant master at Harrow, he returned to Edinburgh University for three years as assistant to the Professor of Humanity. In 1882—at the early age of 25—he was appointed the first Principal of University College, Dundee, holding in conjunction with that post the Chair of Classics and Ancient History. In 1895 he was appointed Principal of McGill University, in succession to Sir William Dawson. He was forced to retire from that position over a year ago, on account of ill-health, largely caused by the strain of the war.

Sir William Peterson's many academic distinctions included the LL.D. of St. Andrews, Princeton, New Brunswick, Yale, Johns Hopkins, Pennsylvania, Queen's (Kingston), Aberdeen,

himself mainly to literature, establishing for himself a high place as an original thinker and cogent writer. The versatility of his gifts may be judged from the titles of his leading works: "The Religion of the Future" (1880), "Civilisation and Progress" (1885), "Lord Randolph Churchill: A Study of English Democracy" (1887), "History of Intellectual Development" (1897 and 1901), "My Inner Life" (1898), "The Wheel of Wealth" (1906), "First Principles of Investment" (1910), "Sociology Applied to Practical Politics" (1911), and "Last Words on Great Issues" (1917).

Dr. Crozier, who was given the honorary LL.D. of his *alma mater* in 1899, married in 1877 Katherine, niece of Col. William Anderson, of Mount Abou. She died in 1918. Their son, Capt. Percy Beattie Crozier, 4th Rajputs, was killed in the war. Two daughters survive.

The funeral was to take place at 11 a.m. on Thursday, at Kensal Green Cemetery.

A Personal Appreciation by Mr. G. P. Gooch (Joint Editor of the "Contemporary Review").

My acquaintance with Dr. Crozier began nearly thirty years ago, when I was an undergraduate at Cambridge. "Civilisation and Progress" impressed me so much by its power and



[Photographs]

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM PETERSON.



[Elliott and Fry.]

THE LATE DR. J. BEATTIE CROZIER.

A photograph taken about nine years ago.

Toronto, Harvard, and Dublin, and D.Litt. of Oxford and Durham. In 1901 he received the C.M.G. on the occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Canada. He became K.C.M.G. in 1915. He was a Trustee of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, New York, and Chairman of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, Quebec.

His contributions to literature included "The Cluni MS. of Cicero," "Quintilian's Institutes of Oratory," "Dialogues of Tacitus," and "Canadian Essays and Addresses."

In 1885 Sir William married Lisa, daughter of Mr. William Ross, Hyde Park Gardens, Kensington, and Glenearn, Perthshire. Lady Peterson survives him, as also do two sons, one of whom is attached to the British Embassy, Washington.

The funeral took place last Saturday at Marylebone Cemetery, Finchley. The mourners were Lady Peterson (widow), Major W. G. Peterson, D.S.O. (son), Mrs. Peile (niece), and Lt.-Col. Peile. Others present included Sir George Perley; Capt. the Hon. Donald Howard and the Hon. Arthur Howard, representing Lady Strathcona; Mr. Pangman, representing the Bank of Montreal. Wreaths were sent by Lady Strathcona, the Dowager Lady Congleton, and many others.

DR. BEATTIE CROZIER.

A distinguished Canadian has passed away in the person of Dr. John Beattie Crozier, sociologist, political economist and historian, who died suddenly of heart disease at his residence in London, 9, Elgin Avenue, W., last Saturday.

Dr. Crozier was 71 years of age, having been born at Galt, Ont., on April 23, 1849. He was educated at the Galt Collegiate Institute and Toronto University, from which he graduated in Medicine in 1872. Coming to London in the same year, he started to practise his profession, but during most of the time that has elapsed since then he has devoted

eloquence that I sought out its author in the house in which he passed the second half of his life and in which he died. From that time onwards we were close friends, and it was my privilege to discuss with him not only the various themes on which he published his opinions, but all the problems of the transitional age in which we live.

It is not necessary to friendship that there should be agreement on every issue, and on one or two points we were in active disagreement. For instance, he was a Tariff Reformer before 1903, and his articles in the *Fortnightly Review* stated the case against Free Trade before Chamberlain launched his campaign. He never waited till a cause became popular before taking it up; and his advocacy was never blind to the weaknesses of an argument which in its main outlines secured his allegiance. He admitted my Free Trade contention that Protection would put money into pockets of grasping landlords, and he used frankly to declare that he would not care for a tariff unless the tenant could be defended by Fair Rent Courts. He was also well aware that Protection would increase the corruption of public life. I mention these points as an illustration of what I always considered his most striking characteristic—his perfect independence. In politics he belonged to no party. I do not know how he voted at elections. I am not sure whether he voted at all. In philosophy and religion, in like manner, he belonged to no school, preferring the great moralists to the great dogmatists. His lifelong favourite was Emerson; and in the closing months of his life he returned with unabated zest to Shakespeare.

If independence was the first mark of his writings and conversation, the second was their width of range. He has published books on religion, history, politics, economics and sociology; and there was no important aspect of the intellectual life, except art, on which he had not deeply reflected. One was sometimes tempted to think that he spread himself too

widely, and that he would have gained a greater authority if he had limited his scope. But this limitation was impossible to his active mind, ever yearning to see life as a whole, to reach a synthesis, to explore connections. Such a man does not leave a school, and indeed he had no ambition to rank with the architects of elaborate systems. His ambition was satisfied when he had brought his powerful and singularly detached mind to bear on the chief problems of life and thought, and had given his conclusions to the world. After the publication of "Last Words on Great Issues," he told me that he had nothing more to say; and since the death of his gifted wife and the failure of his powers of work he had been waiting patiently for the end. He leaves a memory dear to a circle who admired his exceptional powers and enjoyed long years of unchanging friendship.

DR. R. J. B. HOWARD.

Dr. Robert Jared Bliss Howard, F.R.C.S., husband of the Baroness Strathcona and Mount Royal, died on Sunday at his residence in Green Street, Park Lane, London, W. The son of Mr. Robert Palmer Howard, M.D., LL.D., of Montreal, he received his medical training at McGill University (where his father was Dean of the Medical Faculty) and also in London, Berlin, Vienna and Leipzig. In 1888 he married Margaret, the daughter of Mr. Donald Alexander Smith, who in 1897 was created Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the title passing, on Lord Strathcona's death in 1914, by special remainder to his daughter. Dr. Howard's second son, Sec. Lt. the Hon. R. H. P. Howard, of the East Surrey Regiment, fell in action in May, 1915. He leaves two other sons, the Hon. Donald Howard, heir to the barony, and the Hon. A. J. Howard, and two daughters, married to Cdr. J. B. Kitson and Lord Congleton.

The funeral service was held at St. Mark's Church, North Audley Street, on Thursday, at 11.15 a.m.

OTHER DEATHS.

At St. John.—Mr. Thomas B. Hanington (85), brother of the late Hon. D. L. Hanington, former Premier of the Province and Postmaster, 1889-1909; Mr. G. Ernest Fairweather (70), a prominent architect and U.E.L.

At Sussex, N.B.—Mr. S. H. White, a prominent citizen of the Maritime Provinces.

At Lunenburg, N.S.—Mr. W. C. Smith (62), head of the firm of W. C. Smith & Co., At Halifax.—Major Arthur Allison Bartlett, of Charlottetown.

At Quebec.—Capt. Sigismund Bélanger (71), formerly of the Government s.s. *Montcalm*.

At Montreal.—Mr. Oscar Gladu, M.P. for Yamaska (50), who was a prominent supporter of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and entered Parliament in 1904; Rev. James Cooper Antliff, D.D. (76), a native of Huddersfield and a prominent Methodist leader; Mr. Auguste Charbonnier (61), a well known litterateur; Mr. P. H. Walsh (64), chemist to the Dominion Textile Co. for 20 years; Mr. Alfred Leithead (50), president of the Montreal Herald Publishing Co., and for many years associated with the Montreal *Star* and *Standard*, formerly a prominent athlete; Mrs. Isabelle McGillivray Sclater (89), daughter of the late Dr. James Grant, of Ottawa; Mr. Alexander M. Buchanan, of Hamilton, for 25 years connected with Gault Bros.; Mlle. Beatrice La Palme (Mme. Issaury), the well-known opera singer.

At Sherbrooke.—Dr. Malcolm Mackay (45).

At Kingston, Ont.—Lady Cartwright (84), widow of the late Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright and eldest daughter of the late Col. Alexander Lowe, H.E.I.C.S.

At Toronto.—Rev. William Sparling, D.D. (74), a prominent Methodist minister; Mr. William J. Vale (71), a native of Woolwich, and for 29 years Deputy Superintendent of Insurance Companies and Loan Corporations in Ontario.

At Ottawa.—Mr. Felix McCullough (68), a well-known contractor. At Stratford.—Alderman John D. Roberts (74). At Chatham, Ont.—Mr. Henry Primeau (54). At Sarnia.—Mr. John Dalziel (88), Clerk of Lambton County. At London, Ont.—Mr. Angus McFee (75), a Dominion mine surveyor for many years.

At Russell, Man.—Mr. John M. Stewart (82), who settled in the Silver Creek district in 1881.

At Vancouver.—Mr. J. M. Reeve, K.C. (70), formerly of Toronto and South Africa; Mr. Alexander McNair, a prominent timber merchant in the Province since 1885.

At Victoria.—Mr. Thomas A. Brydon (64), formerly Alderman and first Mayor of Nanaimo, a native of Selkirk, Scotland; Mr. Charles Murray Minckler (66), a resident for 39 years.

— * * —

An effort is being made to bring all branches of the Imperial Forces and the affiliated associations in the Overseas Dominions into close touch with the National Rifle Association. Each of the Dominions will have three representatives on the Committee which will frame the rules and programme for the Bisley Meeting of 1921

OPERATING THE C.P.R.

The Handling of Passenger and Freight Traffic.

"Some Phases of Railway Operation in Canada" was the subject of an address given by Mr. Grant Hall, Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, before the New England Railroad Club, in Boston, last month.

"The main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway," he said, "extends from Montreal to Vancouver, a distance of 2,880 miles. The branch lines and subsidiaries of the road bring the total mileage of this system up to 13,770 miles.

"The winter season is the time when the Canadian Pacific has its troubles, chief of which is the snow problem, crossing, as the line does, five ranges of mountains and bleak prairies where the thermometer ranges to 50 degrees below zero. We have found it necessary to have 127 snow ploughs and a large number of rotaries. Snow fences, both temporary and permanent, are a feature of our operation. We have also tried planting trees along certain sections of the line as snow protection. Twenty-six miles of these trees have been planted. A complete weather report is sent out every morning over the whole system, and in the mountain territory no freight trains are allowed to go out if there is any serious storm.

"The Canadian Pacific handles all classes of freight. The road's largest single season's traffic was in 1915, when the wheat crop of the West was 275,000,000 bushels, which had to be handled between September 15 and December 15.

"The Canadian Pacific has eliminated the running of the 'so-called' fast freight and passenger trains because in my experience the shippers and passengers would rather have regular service at moderate speed than irregular traffic at high speed. What the public wants is dependable service rather than uncertain fast schedules. The cost of fast trains has also proved out of proportion in expenses to results obtained.

"During the war the Canadian railroads were not taken over by the Government as were those of the United States, and our only difficulty was the reduction in man power. This has been overcome by the Canadian Pacific, and it now has under construction 1,645 miles of new road. Within the past two years, however, all the Canadian railroads, except the C.P.R. and a few short lines, have been nationalised, and I imagine the enterprise will be watched with interest in the United States as well as in Canada.

"At present we are constructing larger sleeping and dining cars than run on any other lines on the Continent. We think our service on the C.P.R. is equal, if not superior, to that of any other road in the country. It has always been our pride that we have had at all times the loyalty of our employees. The men feel that the executive staff has their welfare at heart, and this loyalty has been a large factor in making our road the wonderful system it is."

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NEWFOUNDLAND'S FISHERIES.

Hon. W. F. Coaker on the Need for Their Development.

THE Hon. W. F. Coaker, M.P., Newfoundland's Minister of Marine and Fisheries, arrived in London this week for the purpose of interesting possible investors in Newfoundland's industries and development; and, while on this side, he will visit the fish markets of Portugal, Spain, Italy and Greece, to make arrangements for next year's fishery business.

Mr. Coaker, who is a native of St. John's, has been the main-spring of the fishermen's movement, which has been the leading feature in the political and commercial life of Newfoundland within recent years. He was engaged in farming before he organised the Fishermen's Protective Union in 1908, and since that time he has been its leader. He was first elected to the House of Assembly in 1913. In 1917 he joined Sir Edward (now Lord) Morris in forming a Coalition Government to carry on the war. At the general election of 1919 the Fishermen's party came out victorious, and they are the controlling majority of the supporters of the present Administration.

In addition to holding the portfolio of Marine and Fisheries, Mr. Coaker is Chairman of the Newfoundland Railway Commission, which administers and operates the Reid Newfoundland Railway. Besides being President of the Fishermen's

likely that American interest will secure the important raw material so abundant and so necessary to American interests.

Large deposits of copper at Notre Dame Bay await development. Large areas of timber, greater in value than those owned by the Northcliffe interests, await manufacture into paper. The necessary water-powers abound to supply the necessary demands. Large deposits of chrome iron abound within reach of enormous water-power which makes smelting possible.

Newfoundland has placed new laws on her Statute Book to ensure an improved cure of codfish, and an amazing improvement has resulted. The export of codfish is regulated, and a strict inspection enforced. There has been trouble from the Italian Consorzio, which controls the importation of codfish into Italy. The Consorzio demands the strictest regulations regarding imports of codfish, but disputes our right to regulate our export of codfish to Italy, and has intrigued with the opponents of regulations in Newfoundland to defy the laws of Newfoundland. In our struggle with the Italian Consorzio, we sought the assistance of the Colonial Office, but sought it in vain. The activities of the Italian Consorzio have caused much loss to Newfoundland, which has not helped the fish consumers of Italy and was unnecessary.

Working of the Regulations.

"The regulations enforced by Newfoundland have worked satisfactorily in all other markets and prevented commercial collapse amongst exporters and enabled the fishermen to dispose of their produce without incurring great loss, which must have resulted had there been no regulations, as the supplies for the fishery were purchased at high cost, and any severe decline in the value of codfish would have meant ruin to thousands of independent fishermen, who, during the past ten years, have succeeded in casting off the old yoke of dependence upon merchants for supplies and became independent and purchased for cash—thus cutting out to a large extent the old system of credit. A big change has come over the producers of Newfoundland during the past fifteen years. They now do their own thinking, and take an active interest in the government of the Colony, and the majority of the representatives of the House of Assembly directly represent the opinion of the awakened producers.

"Newfoundland possesses valuable resources, and, if developed, would increase her population to a million within 25 years. It is this development that is now sought, and there exists a determination to succeed with the help of either British or American capital. Newfoundland for the first time is mining coal as a commercial undertaking, and boring is being vigorously pushed in the Grand Lake areas to ascertain the extent of the coalfields in that section, which are thought by eminent geologists to contain ample supplies for the Colony's total requirements.

"Newfoundland is experiencing her share of the universal trade depression, but is facing her trials bravely and successfully. We are learning, like many other countries, that our greatest enemies are within our own household."

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

Canadian Statesmen's Support of the Movement.

Sir Robert Borden, in a statement which he has sent to the *New York World* on the subject of the reduction of armaments, says:—"I sympathise most earnestly with every reasonable proposal for the reduction of armaments. The untold sacrifices endured in the Great War have been wholly in vain if the nations are still to compete in the mad struggle for supremacy in the power of destruction."

The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Liberal leader, says:—"My sympathies are most strongly with the movement for disarmament, for which so many hoped as one of the results of the Allied victory and as a consolation for its terrible toll of human life. It would be deplorable if we were slowly and painfully to rebuild our civilisation only to have it destroyed or disorganised by such another conflict. The best and wisest aims of Great Britain, Japan, and the United States are common, not conflicting, and their failure to combine in this great effort will mean the bankruptcy of the world's statesmanship."

At the last meeting of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, 49 Resident Fellows, 51 Non-Resident Fellows, and 38 Associates were elected, making a total of 1,954 members elected during 1920.

One thousand men appeared at the gates of the Atlantic sugar refinery at St. John, when it was reopened last week after three months' suspension. All were eager to be employed (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*) although wages have been reduced from 42 cents an hour to 30 cents.



NEWFOUNDLAND FISHING VESSELS FROM THE GRAND BANKS IN HARBOUR.

Protective Union, he is also President of the remarkably successful co-operative societies which are carried on under its auspices, viz., the Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd., Union Export Co., Ltd., Union Publishing Co., Ltd., Union Electric Power & Light Co., Ltd., and Union Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. He was the first editor of the *Fishermen's Advocate*, and has published a history of the Union.

British Markets Wanted.

In an interview with a representative of *Canada*, Mr. Coaker (whose portrait appears on page 71) said:—

"Newfoundland holds very small stocks of fish—the smallest for 20 years. The Colony considers that the time has come for preference in British markets to the Empire. Iceland is selling considerable quantities of fish in England annually, which fish ought to be purchased within the Empire. Newfoundland can extend her fisheries 100 per cent., but apparently will have to seek markets outside the Empire, as she has been doing for 300 years. We sell all our fish outside the Empire, and spend the cash in purchasing goods from the United States, Canada and Great Britain. This has greatly injured Newfoundland's development.

"It may be that Newfoundland will have to seek a safe market in the United States and the countries under American influence, such as Cuba and Porto Rico, and in return give the United States a trade preference on imports. Newfoundland has had but little aid from Britain in the disposal of her fishery products or the development of her immense resources in lumber and mineral. The United States would gladly welcome an understanding which would enable American capital to manufacture a paper supply and develop her iron and copper deposit. Newfoundland desires British capital, but British capitalists linger and hesitate, and as the time has come for the interior development of Newfoundland, it is just

CANADA'S "HAND-PICKED" SETTLERS.

"Follow-Up" Work of the Soldier Settlement Board.

Last spring and summer the Agricultural Selection Committee of the Soldier Settlement Board spent five months in Great Britain interviewing British ex-Service men who were applicants under the Canadian Government scheme. Approximately five hundred men were chosen as the vanguard of the several thousand who put in their applications to the Overseas Settlement Committee, and 75 per cent. of the selected men are now in Canada, at points from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The Selection Committee was composed of Messrs. W. E. Scott (Victoria, B.C.) and Russell Wilson (Saskatoon), both experienced farmers, possessed of exceptional knowledge of the country. Mr. Wilson, when seen recently in Saskatoon, told a correspondent of *Canada* that since his return to Saskatchewan he had made personal visits to several of the settlers who had been placed with farmers in the northern part of the Province, and he expressed the opinion that within the next three or four years this class of settler would amply justify the overseas propaganda of the Soldier Settlement Board.

All the men declare themselves as satisfied with the consideration shown them by officials of the Board. The majority have been placed with farmers for a probationary period of agricultural training in Canadian methods ere they take up land on their own behalf.

One man, who has a wife and a family of three boys and three girls—the real kind of "capital" for the undertaking he has in view—has been placed with a farmer near Kinistino, Sask. In writing to Mr. Wilson to thank him for his extended kindness and valuable advice, he says:—"On arriving at Prince Albert every endeavour was made by the S.S.B. to get me settled so that my wife and family could be with me, and on July 14, four days after my arrival, I was sent here with my wife and family and finally settled with Mr. — for twelve months. . . . As soon as the twelve months have expired I shall be able to take up land for myself. Although we are fairly comfortable here, it is not like having one's own land. I am sure we can 'make good,' as the wife and boys have adapted themselves to the work."

This letter—and it is but a sample of many in the same strain—shows not only the practical side of the work of the Soldier Settlement Board, but also its sympathetic side. The responsibility of the immigration authorities does not end with the arrival at their destination of the immigrants, for they recognise the importance of this "follow-up" work in making their new arrivals citizens of the highest calibre.

* *

O.M.F.C.'s. VOLUMINOUS RECORDS.

A few statistics issued in connection with the passing of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada are interesting, as they throw a light on the work which was performed in administering the C.E.F. after it left the shores of Canada (says an Ottawa correspondent).

The total disbursements by the Department of the Overseas Paymaster-General amounted to approximately \$700,000,000. All the vouchers supporting these disbursements, duly audited, have been returned to Canada, and lodged in safe custody in Ottawa. These vouchers total more than 860,000,000, and include about 5,000,000 cheques, 20,000,000 acquittance rolls supporting payments to soldiers in England and in the field, and more than 35,000,000 vouchers supporting payments on miscellaneous accounts. Approximately 1,800 packing cases were required to ship these documents from England to Canada, occupying a cubic space of 15,000 feet, and weighing approximately 300 tons.

* *

CANADA'S SHARE IN CANTEN PROFITS.

The question of Canada's share in the profits arising from the transactions of Canadian troops with the Navy and Army Canteen Board in England and the Expeditionary Force canteens in the field, which has been the subject of negotiation, is still undecided (says the Ottawa correspondent of the Canadian Press). Auditors have been appointed for determining the amount of Canada's share, and the president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, London, England, has agreed to draw up the terms of reference. Sir George Perley, High Commissioner for Canada, is watching proceedings.

* *

The Commission of Conservation has arranged with Canadian universities for courses of lectures during the current session by its expert advisers on town planning, housing and water powers, and hydro-electric and allied problems.

Mr. Arthur Gibson, Dominion Entomologist, states that there is every prospect of a serious plague of grasshoppers in the Western Provinces this year. As many as 3,000 grasshopper eggs per square foot have been found in Manitoba, and large numbers also in the other Prairie Provinces.

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December issue. Contents include:—

Business Introductions.	Canadian Department of Commerce Annual Report.
Business Enquiries from Buyers and Sellers.	Trade Possibilities for Canadian Exporters in Nigeria.
Notes on Canadian Productions for Oversea Buyers.	Merchant Houses in Nigeria.
Interviews with Buyers.	Export Shipping Items.
Export Trade Opportunities.	Six Months' Exports Reviewed.
Some Requirements of the Nigerian Market.	Comments on Current Canadian Trade Topics.

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A HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

Mr. Edson L. Pease, managing director of the Royal Bank of Canada, says of the New Year: "The readjustment so far has proceeded without any serious disturbance, and we do not look for any, as Canada at bottom is fundamentally sound."

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, says of Canada's outlook: "There is no reason for dismay over our national outlook, but there is every reason for sober thought while we take stock of our resources and of our prospects."

Mr. O. H. Dawson, of Canada Cottons, Ltd., says: "No country in the world has more reason to feel optimistic towards the coming year than Canada."

Mr. W. E. Miller, secretary of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, asserts that "Western Canada's prospects were never as bright. The West is confronted with the certainty of a great flow of immigration this year. Reports of commercial agencies for the West show trade and industry to be on the upgrade. There have been no big failures."

NOVA SCOTIA APPLES.

Canadian apples are now arriving in this country in large quantities. The Province of Nova Scotia is benefiting by an ample crop, shipments of which have just arrived at the English ports. The C.G.M.M. *Canadian Beaver* has arrived at Liverpool with 16,000 barrels of Nova Scotia apples, the *Canadian Otter* is due at Manchester with the same number, and the *Canadian Carrier* has discharged a total of 18,000 barrels and 350 boxes of apples at the London docks.

Capt. H. W. Robson, seen on board the *Canadian Carrier* at the Surrey Commercial Docks, stated that he had made a good passage from Halifax in under twelve days, and that his cargo of apples was in very good condition; in fact, he stated, it was the best stock seen for a long time. Unloading had been completed in twenty-two working hours, and breakages had been remarkably few. The apples, which have been consigned to large Covent Garden firms, consist of Golden Russets, Baldwins, Greenings, Northern Spies, and Ribstons, and were grown in the famous orchard districts, such as Bridgetown and Windsor, N.S.

WESTERN FARMERS AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY.

Replying to the Pas Board of Trade's request for a statement of his position towards the Hudson Bay Railway, the Hon. T. A. Crerar, leader of the National Progressive Party, says:—

"Expressing my own personal views, I have no hesitation in stating that this road should be completed to the Bay at the earliest possible moment, and I hold the further belief that eventually it will become one of the big trade routes of the world. While the organised farmers have made no definite pronouncement upon this project, I think I am within the mark in saying that almost unanimously, in Western Canada at any rate, they favour it."

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS' CALENDAR.

The Canadian National Railways have issued a most artistic calendar for 1921. It is printed in colours, the main feature being a view of their express train, "The Continental Limited," passing through some typical Rocky Mountain scenery. The calendar meets the essential condition that the figures showing the days of the year should be sufficiently large to be seen from the business man's desk.

Copies may be obtained in London on application at Orient House, New Broad Street, E.C.2, and at 21, Charing Cross, S.W.1, and also at the Liverpool and Glasgow offices of the railway.

Alberta's wheat yield for 1920 will not be less than 90,000,000 bushels, according to the Provincial Department of Agriculture—30,000,000 bushels more than in the bumper crop year 1915.

LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA.

Mr. T. B. Macaulay, president of the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, gave an interesting review of the rise and progress of Canadian life insurance before the Association of Life Insurance Presidents in New York, tracing its growth from small beginnings down to the strength of the present day structure.

Prior to 1847 life insurance was almost unknown in the Provinces of British America. The population was small and scattered and the only policies in existence were those of British companies. In that year, however, the first Canadian life office was founded, the Canada Life Assurance Co. At about the same time the Colonial Life of Edinburgh, which had been established to operate in the Colonies in association with the Standard Life, opened a branch and afterwards amalgamated with the Standard. At the start the two companies, Canadian and Scottish, held the field, enjoying but a small volume of business. Gradually new British competitors appeared, and in 1866 several American companies established themselves in Canada. Measured by recent standards, the total business was Lilliputian. In 1867, when the Canadian Provinces were federated and became the Dominion of Canada, the total assurances in force approximated \$15,000,000, one-fourth of the amount being in the Canada Life and the remainder distributed between British and American companies.

Some 3,500 thrasher licences were issued in Alberta during 1920.

Among the news about the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, contained in *Toilers of the Deep*, are "A Look Astern," by Dr. F. W. Willway, general superintendent, and "Looking Aft," by "An Old Mission Worker."

Mr. William Mackenzie, who, since April, 1908, has filled the important position of secretary of Imperial and foreign correspondence at Ottawa, has retired from the Government service. He will take up residence with his family at Glendale, a suburb of Los Angeles, Cal.

THE SOLDIER SETTLEMENT BOARD OF CANADA.

Ex-Service Officers and men of the Imperial Forces desiring to take advantage of Canada's Soldier Settlement Land Scheme will in future make their application on their arrival in Canada to the Superintendent of the Soldier Settlement Board for the District in which they desire to settle.

Applicants will be required to satisfy the Board as to their general fitness and suitability.

MILITARY QUALIFICATIONS. They should take with them their Discharge Certificate or other documents showing evidence of service.

TRAINING. Settlers will be required to work on a farm in Canada to gain necessary experience before they can be qualified to take a farm of their own; this period shall not be less than one full year for those who have had farming experience in Great Britain, and two years in the case of those who have not so farmed.

FINANCIAL. Ability to bear the financial obligations during his training period, and applicants will be required to pay down 20% on the purchase price on land, stock and equipment purchased through the Board.

For further information relative to Canada apply to Superintendent of Canadian Emigration and Colonization, 11/13, Charing Cross, LONDON, S.W.1.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

"Englishwoman."

The January issue opens with the announcement that, owing to the ever increasing cost of book production, this is the last number of *The Englishwoman* to be published, an announcement which will cause deep regret to its many readers and to all who have the interests of woman at heart. The journal was founded twelve years ago to promote the enfranchisement of women, and since that object was accomplished, has devoted itself to looking after their interests in all matters which affect them. Englishwomen who look forward to a future in Canada should read the "Impressions of a Canadian War Bride," by H. Glynn Ward, which gives a vivid picture of "Canadians" exceedingly democratic social relations, and the day's work of a settler's wife. Charles Bouvier completes his article on "Madame Novikoff," and among other contents are "A Woman's Work for Sufferers" (the life-work of the late Etheldred Fraser-Tytler), by C. C. Siddell; "Some Women Poets," by Thomas Moulst; and two charming little sketches, "Harvest in Finisterre," by Louis Golding, and "The Street of Persuasion," by E. I. House.

"Landmark."

A subject of vital importance to the world at large is discussed in this month's *Landmark* by Sir Leo Chiozza Money, who writes on "The Urgent Task of Conserving our Natural Resources," to which task he asserts "the best brains of the world, backed by the strength of governmental powers, should be applied," and he claims that an economic league so formed would immensely increase the power of the League of Nations. In "Caste and Self-Government in India," Edward E. Long takes a hopeful view of India's future; and the national work which women are doing in America, notably in "Americanising" the foreign immigrants, is described by C. A. Arfwedson. Two articles of literary interest are "The Story of the Glenriddell Manuscripts," by J. M. Sloan, and "W. D. Howells: The American Trollope" (Part II.), by James F. Muirhead; while Newton Merrill (an American member of the E.S.U.) contributes "An Impression of Old Quebec"—a delightful pen picture of that picturesque city.

"World's Work."

The January *World's Work* is, as usual, full of informative articles on recent scientific discoveries and useful suggestions on topics of general interest. The vexed question of labour is dealt with by George A. Greenwood, who maintains that capital must make many concessions of its present rights and privileges, and labour must work for greater and more economical production if present difficulties are to be overcome, for "the only thing which will see us through will be the application of the traditional British sense of fairness." The wonders of telephotography are described by George Frederic Lees, whose article is illustrated with actual photographs transmitted by telegraph or telephone; and in "Building Ships by Electricity," James Armstrong gives another example of the marvellous developments of applied science in recent years. Among other contents are "British Predominance in the United States," "Deterding, the Napoleon of the Oil World," by John K. Barnes; "A Townsman's Flax Farming," by Alfred S. Moore; and "Again the Miracle of the Marne," by Herbert S. Hounston (showing the courage and industry with which France is tackling the task of reconstruction); while "Men and Women of To-day" include Sheila Kaye-Smith, John Drinkwater, H. W. A. Deterding, and James Todd.

Debentures issued by the Province of Manitoba during the fiscal year of 1920 amounted to \$18,198,000. All are short term debentures, the majority expiring within a period of five years.

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CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 73½; 4 p.c., 1922, 104½.
British Columbia.—3 p.c. Ins., 1941, 58½; 4½ p.c. Ins., 1941, 75½.
Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 72½; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 63½; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 67; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 61½; 4 p.c. Stk., 1940-60, 71½; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 90½.
Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 75½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1953, 82; 5 p.c., 1923, 92½; 4 p.c., 1949, 73.
Newfoundland.—4 p.c. Ins., 1935, 78; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1945, 61; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1910, 62; 3½ p.c., 1912, 61; 3½ p.c., 1941-7-8, 59½.
Ontario.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1946, 63; 4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 74½.
Quebec.—3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 62; 4 p.c., 1888, 80½; 4 p.c., 1934, 77.
Saskatchewan.—4 p.c. Reg., 1951, 72½; 4 p.c., 1923, 115.

Municipal.

Calgary.—5 p.c., 1933-44, 84½.
Edmonton.—4½ p.c., 1932-52, 84½; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 103; 5 p.c., 1923-53, 105.
Medicine Hat.—5 p.c., 1934-54, 79.
Montreal.—3 p.c., 46½; 4 p.c., 1932, 75½; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 69½.
N. Vancouver.—4½ p.c., 1931, 84½; 5 p.c., 1963, 71.
Regina.—5 p.c., 74.
Saskatoon.—5 p.c. Debs., 1938, 80; 5 p.c., 1941-61, 71½.
S. Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1961, 54½; 5 p.c., 1962, 64½.
Toronto.—4 p.c., 1922-8, 90½; 3½ p.c., 1929, 76½; 4½ p.c., 1948, 70½.
Vancouver.—4½ p.c., 1953, 65½.
Victoria.—4½ p.c., 1962, 65.
Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1921-36, 68; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 75.

Railways.

Atlantic Que. & Western.—5 p.c. Bds., 20.
Algoma Cent.—Stamped, 8½.
Atlantic & N.-West.—5 p.c., 79½.
Atlantic & St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 86½.
Calgary Edmonton.—4 p.c., 61.
Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 63.
Can. Northern—Ont. 4 p.c. Perp., 55; Pac. 4 p.c., 64½; Que. 4 p.c., 49; 4 p.c., 89½; 4 p.c. Perp., 55½; 3 p.c. Debs., 1953, 52½; 4 p.c. Land, 99½; 5 p.c. Inc. Charge, 34½; 5 p.c. Land, 91½; 5 p.c. Notes, Aug., 100½.
Can. Pacific.—158½; 4 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 61½; 4 p.c. Perp. Debs., 64½; Algoma 5 p.c., 79; Spc. Inv. 6 p.c. Notes, 130½.
Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 61½.
Grand Trunk Pac.—Branch 4 p.c. Sask., 84; Alta., 86; 3 p.c., 64; 4 p.c., 1955 A, 69; 4 p.c., 1955 B, 67; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 71; 4 p.c. Debs., 47½; 7 p.c. Notes, 1921, 97.
Grand Trunk.—Ord., 5 1/32; 4 p.c. Guar., 59½; 5 p.c. 1st., 44½; 5 p.c. 2nd, 33½; 4 p.c. 3rd, 14; Borrd. Perp. 5 p.c., 72½; Perp. 4 p.c., 61½; Gt. West. Borrd. 5 p.c., 74; 6 p.c.

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Notes, Oct., 1921, 98½; Western 4 p.c., 64½; Dollar Bds., 87.
New Brunswick.—5 p.c., 82.
Ont. & Quebec.—5 p.c., 75½.
Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 74.
Que. & Lake St. John.—4 p.c., 53.
St. John & Que.—4 p.c., 61½.
St. Lawrence.—4 p.c., 57½.
Toronto, Grey & Bruce.—4 p.c., 62½.

Financial, Land.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—5 p.c., 85½; 8 p.c. 2nd Debs., 102½.
Brit. Empire Trust.—Pfd. Ord., 9/9.
Bk. of Montreal.—(Lond. Reg.), 43½.
B.C. Fruit Land.—6 p.c., 25½.
Can. Bk. of Commerce.—40.
Can. N.W. Land.—38.
Can. Land & Irrigation.—2/6.
Hudson's Bay.—6½; Pref., 76/10½.
San Antonio.—6 p.c. Bds., 19½.
Trust & Loan of Can.—(15/-), 12/3.

Electric Power and Traction.

Brazil Traction.—38½; 6 p.c. Pref., 76.
B.C. Elect.—Def., 54½; 5 p.c. Perp., 56½; 4½ p.c. Perp. Debs., 54½.
B.C. Telephone.—4½ p.c., 55.
Can. Gen. Elect.—107; 7 p.c. Pref., 101.
Cities Service.—Com., 305½.
Elect. Dev. of Ont.—5 p.c., 108½.
Kaministiquia.—Cap., 82; 5 p.c. Gld. Bds., 86½.
Montreal Light H. & Power.—89.
Montreal St. Rly.—4½ p.c., 1922 (Nos. 1-4,600), 101.
Shawinigan.—5 p.c. Bds., 116; 5½ p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 110½.
Winnipeg Elect. Rly.—4½ p.c. Perp., 42.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—5 p.c. S.F.G., 50.
Can. Vickers.—6 p.c., 88½.
Can. Iron Foundries.—Pref., 34.
Dom. Steel.—52½; 6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 70½.
Lake Superior.—5 p.c. G. Bds., 65.

Mines.

Mond Nickel.—Ord., 35/-; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 18/9; 7 p.c. Non-Cum., 15/-; 6 p.c. Red. Debs., 9/-.
Ming. Corp. of Can.—5/9.

Miscellaneous.

Bells' Utd. Asbestos.—25/-; Pref., 16/3.
B.C. Breweries, 1918.—6 p.c., 79; Ord., 34/3.
Brit. Controlled Oilflds.—Com., 8/-; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 8/9.
Can. Cement.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 97½; 6 p.c. Bds., 103½.
Can. Steamships.—Com., 56½; Voting, 55.
Can. Car.—6 p.c. Bds., 101½.
Can. Locomotive.—5 p.c. S.G.B., 93½.
Cockshutt Plow.—Com., 18½.
Forest Mills of B.C.—5 p.c. Debs., 9.
Furness-Withy.—25/-; Pref., 6 15/16.
Imp. Tob. of Can.—18/6; 6 p.c. Pref., 16/3.

Lake Superior.—6 p.c. G. Bds., 107½.

Marconi of Can.—7/-.

Price Bros.—5 p.c. Bds., 85.

Spanish River Pulp.—7 p.c. Pref., 105; 6 p.c. S.F.G., 101½.

— * * —

LONDON JOINT CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED.

The directors of the London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., report that, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts and bonus to staff, the net profits for the year ended December 31, 1920, amount to £2,831,861, which, with £726,852 brought forward, makes £3,558,713 for appropriation as follows:—To interim dividend paid July 15 last and final dividend payable February 1 next, for the year 1920, at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, less income tax, £1,367,094; to reserve for depreciation of war loans and future contingencies, £1,200,000; to bank premises redemption fund, £250,000; leaving to be carried forward a balance of £741,619. For the year 1919 the dividend was at the same rate, £1,000,000 was reserved for depreciation of war loans and future contingencies, £250,000 was placed to bank premises redemption fund and £726,852 was carried forward.

In drawing attention to the special facilities it offers for the accumulation of small savings at interest, the bank announces that accounts for £1 and upwards may now be opened at any of its 1,500 offices. These small deposits will bear interest at current rates, and will be treated on exactly the same terms as deposits of much larger sums. Information as to the interest rates now payable may be obtained upon application to the manager of any branch.

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Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway.—November railway earnings, \$190,343; steamships, \$162,059; total, \$352,407.

Canada North-West Land.—A distribution on realisation of assets, No. 14, of \$5 per share has been declared, and the same is payable on Feb. 14 to shareholders of record on the books of the company at the close of business on January 29. (Fractional shares not included).

Brazilian Traction Light & Power.—Gross earnings for November, 1920, 12,199,000 milreis, increase 2,403,000 milreis; net earnings 5,824,000 milreis, increase 885,000 milreis. Aggregate gross earnings from January 1, 1920, 122,306,000 milreis; aggregate net earnings for same period 64,308,000 milreis, increase 10,773,000 milreis.

Standard Bank of Canada.—This bank has declared a dividend for the current quarter ending January 31, at 3½ per cent., being at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital stock. It is payable on and after February 1, to shareholders of record as of January 17. The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the head office of the bank in Toronto, on Wednesday, February 23.

DEVELOPMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE. Part Played by the Merchant Marine.

The part played by the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., in the development of foreign trade was reviewed by the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine, Fisheries and Naval Service, at a luncheon at Halifax.

Sixty-three ships, Mr. Ballantyne pointed out, had been built, at a total expenditure of \$75,000,000, with a dead-weight of 360,000 tons, and these had been constructed in seventeen shipyards from Prince Rupert to Halifax, employing some 25,000 men in shipbuilding and allied industries. At the Halifax shipyards two boats of 10,500 tons each were now being constructed, and three more were being fitted out, while the plates for the ships were now being made in Nova Scotia. There were 46 steel cargo ships now in operation, with which had been established services between Canada and Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Cardiff, Swansea and Manchester, St. John's (Newfoundland), Barbados, Trinidad, and Demerara, Kingston, Jamaica and Havana, Cuba, Havana direct, Brazil and Argentine, British India, via Mediterranean, calling at Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, and Sourabaya, and to Australia and New Zealand from Vancouver.

West Indies and South America.

Since the beginning of the year the C.G.M.M. in the West Indies trade loaded 15 boats to Barbados, Trinidad and Demerara, 10 to Kingston, Ja., and Havana, and 16 ships to Havana direct. These ships had from January 1, 1920, to November 30 carried to the West Indies and Havana 82,000 tons of Canadian goods consisting principally of lumber, cement, flour, hay, steel, potatoes, malt, etc., the value of which was approximately \$9,000,000. On the return voyage the ships had in the same period brought 72,000 tons of sugar, valued at approximately \$11,500,000, from the Cuban sugar ports to Canada. In addition, the ships had on the homeward voyage carried a considerable tonnage of hemp from Progreso, Mexico.

The ships of the C.G.M.M. in the South American trade had made eight voyages since January 1, 1920, from Canadian Atlantic ports to the ports of Pernambuco, Rio, Santos, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, and had carried 37,500 tons of Canadian goods, such as lumber, paper, coal, fish, malt, agricultural implements, cement, etc., valued at about \$3,950,000. On the homeward voyages the ships had brought from Argentine and Brazilian ports approximately 29,000 tons of cargo, which consisted principally of hides, maize, linseed, etc.

Combined Passenger and Freight Service.

Early in the year, continued Mr. Ballantyne, the C.G.M.M. would inaugurate a combined passenger and freight service to the Bahamas, Jamaica and British Honduras, in accordance with the terms of the West Indies Agreement. This new service would be taken by the *Canadian Fisher* and *Canadian Forester*, at present being completed in Halifax. These ships would have accommodation for 28 passengers each.

Of the vessels now in service, those trading to the United Kingdom numbered 20 vessels; to the West Indies, 10 vessels; Australia, 5 vessels; South America, 4 vessels; India, 2 vessels; Newfoundland, 2 vessels, and to St. John and Halifax-Sydney, 3 vessels.

As showing the growth of Canadian trade with the West Indies, between the years 1913 and 1920, Mr. Ballantyne pointed out that in 1913 the imports to Canada totalled \$14,633,413, while in 1920 they had grown to \$48,300,919; while the exports from Canada in 1913 were \$7,316,858, and in 1920 were \$23,935,952; so that in 1913 the total trade was \$21,950,271, as compared with \$73,236,871 in 1920, an increase of \$51,286,600.

— * * —

The death has taken place at the Galt Hospital, Lethbridge, of the fourth wife of Red Crow, a renowned warrior chief of the Blood Indians, who died some twenty years ago. Red Crow was the last of the fighting warriors, and the first of the peace chiefs of the Bloods, and received his status and a medal from Queen Victoria.

The Canadian Government has (according to Reuter's Ottawa correspondent) ordered an enquiry into the affairs of the Distribution Office, from which many official reports and Parliamentary documents, dating from the Confederation in 1867, have disappeared. It is alleged that 150 tons of printed matter, a large amount of which is valuable as historical records, have been sold as wastepaper.

Mr. Samuel C. Reat, U.S. Consul in Calgary, on his return from a two months' holiday in the States, said that, when waiting for his train at Moose Jaw on his way back to Calgary, he was approached by the deputy-chief of police and two special constables, who mistook him for a "crook" for whom they were searching. Mr. Reat, however, had little difficulty in proving his identity.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

In view of the wide interest which now exists in the Canadian pulp and paper industry, and the discussion which, in connection with the decline in the value of shares during the past few months, has surrounded the position and prospects of the leading Canadian enterprises, the annual statement of the Brompton Pulp and Paper Co. for the year ending October 31 last is of special interest and importance. The showing is by far the best that this successful company has ever made. Profits for the year amounted to \$1,853,588, which compares with \$1,098,337 for 1919 and \$1,051,274 for 1918, the increase over 1919 being thus nearly 70 per cent. Even so, these figures do not include the profits made by the Brompton Company's two U.S. subsidiaries. The Brompton Company owns all the Common stock of these two companies, and its president points out that their combined earnings should approximate to those of the Brompton Pulp and Paper Co. itself. From its own earnings, as stated above, the company, after setting aside \$235,122 for depreciation, and paying bond interest and preferred dividends, had surplus profits of \$1,340,886 for the year, which represented rather more than \$9.50 per share on the 140,000 Common shares now outstanding. It will be remembered that during the year the company issued to its shareholders two shares of no par value for each share of \$100 par value then held by them. In 1919 the outstanding capital stock amounted to \$7,000,000, and upon this the surplus profits for the year represented a ratio of rather over 9½ per cent., so the company on its doubled share capital has practically maintained, out of its own earnings alone, the same percentage of profit per share.

* * *

After paying \$665,000 in dividends upon the Common stock the surplus added to that brought into the year gives the company a total balance of \$1,643,579 at credit of profit and loss account. Among interesting features of the balance-sheet one is that, despite extensions and additions to plant during the year, the value of the company's properties shows a decrease of about \$166,000. Inventories, on the other hand, show an increase of about \$167,000. A bank loan of \$375,000, which appeared in the 1919 statement, has been paid off, and investments have increased by \$372,326 and now amount to \$1,721,418. Cash holdings at \$244,111 have increased by \$160,280. The company's comfortable position as regards working capital is shown by the fact that current assets at \$3,802,640 exceed current liabilities by \$2,181,354.

* * *

In the light of this eminently satisfactory showing the stock market record of the shares during the past few months is interesting. From a high price of \$85 per share some months ago, when the shares were on a \$6 per annum basis, the price gradually declined until on December 18 they were dealt in in Montreal at 47½, despite the fact that in the interim the dividend had been increased to \$7 per annum. Later in the month they recovered several points, but their closing price on December 28 was no more than 52½, at which price their yield would be well over 13½ per cent. per annum.

* * *

The earnings statement of the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Co. for November, 1920, continues the record of increasing gross and net earnings. The increases in gross and net earnings for November compared with November, 1919, were respectively 2,403,000 milreis and 885,000 milreis, and the increases from January 1 to end of November, 1920, as compared with the corresponding eleven months of 1919, were, gross 18,971,000 milreis and net 10,773,000 milreis. For the eleven months of 1920 the aggregate gross earnings reached the great total of 122,306,000 milreis and the net earnings were 64,308,000. It is very noteworthy that over the whole of this period operating expenses were thus substantially less than 50 per cent. of gross earnings, though for the month of November they represented a rather higher ratio. It is interesting to note, by the way, that net earnings for the eleven months of 1920 already exceeded by 17,782,000 milreis, or over 38 per cent., the net earnings of the company for the whole of 1916, which was the last year in respect of which the shareholders received 4 per cent. in dividends. Unfortunately, these earnings are all in Brazilian currency, and while the approximate rate of exchange for 1916 was 12d.—which already represented a fall of 25 per cent. from the pre-war normal rate—the rate at the present time is very little over 10d., a fact which makes the inadvisability of transferring funds for dividend payments clearly apparent. Evidently, despite the fine earning power of their property, the shareholders will have to continue to exercise patience until Brazilian commerce—just now beset with difficulties—becomes restored to a more normal condition, however long that may be, though meanwhile they can comfort themselves with thoughts of the continually growing capital value behind their shares.

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During December the Dominion Government collected \$10,593,000 in income tax, against \$3,001,066 a year ago.

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A regulation has been gazetted in Australia, in view of a report that a Sinn Fein emissary is on his way out, authorising the police or other authorised official to require any person landing from Great Britain to take the oath of allegiance. This is a step which we suggested a short time ago should be taken in the case of Canada

The souvenir number of the *Cologne Post* is full of articles, poems and photographs, all of a high standard, which will help to bring readers at home into touch with the activities of our Army that keeps the "Watch on the Rhine." Specially worthy of mention are: "Regiments on the Rhine," "A Scotsman's Christmas," and "From Italy to Home."

Banking and Finance.

A Defence of Canadian Banks' Caution.

In these columns it has been a source of constant gratification to chronicle the soundness of the Canadian banking system as compared with other countries. How ably it has stood the strain of critical times our readers know full well. It is, perhaps, in the circumstances, not surprising that the ultra-cautious attitude of the Canadian banking community has aroused considerable criticism. Dealing with this subject in its very interesting review of Canadian trade and finance in the past year, the Royal Bank of Canada observes that "there is not the least doubt that the present comparatively favourable condition of Canada is due in good part to the continuous pressure that has been exercised by the banks, throughout the year, to restrict advances." As we showed only last week in dealing with the record showing of the Royal Bank of Canada, the banks have generously fostered the industries of the Dominion during the critical post-war period—how well is shown by the fact that, in spite of the commendable policy of caution which has governed their policy, current loans are higher by \$300,000,000 than they were a year ago. As the writer of the Royal Bank's report remarks, if a conservative policy had not been adopted the increase in loans would have been considerably greater; as it is, the increase is offset by a corresponding decrease in holdings of Government securities, acquired originally in connection with the Imperial and Dominion Governments' war financing, and now redeemed. Evidently the Canadian banks share with British institutions the disfavour aroused by the laudable desire to break down the inflation in prices which has resulted from the artificial conditions created by war conditions. It is pointed out that, unlike loans, Canada's demand deposits have contracted by \$15,000,000 on the year from the high-water mark of a year ago, whilst notice deposits are up by \$8,000,000. Victory Loans being responsible for this small amount, which, however, is regarded by the writer as an unsatisfactory feature. In Canada, as in the Mother Country, the need for national economy is fully recognised; as the writer of this report remarks, the need for economy, "so often emphasised, is not theory alone: it is to-day a practical necessity."

* * *

Exchange Movements in 1920.

It may safely be affirmed without fear of contradiction that the war has taught the man in the street more about the exchanges than the average individual would learn in a lifetime. Whilst this is so, it is equally true that very few people outside the financial community appreciate the effect of the variations in the different exchanges on the trade of the different countries. It is gratifying to find that the series of Travers Trust lectures at the London Exhibition this year by Dr. Milnes, the popular University Extension Lecturer on Economics and Political Science, are to be devoted to this subject. Even the crowd of City men and economic students who will attend the three lectures will be deeply interested in the methods adopted by such an authority to popularise a most abstruse subject. How many of our general readers, for instance, could explain why there is a varying premium on United States funds in relation to Canadian currency? Occupying the back page of the Royal Bank of Canada's report on Canadian trade and finance in 1919, the movement of the sterling exchange and American funds for the twelve months is graphically outlined bi-monthly, and should prove of interest as well as useful for purposes of reference.

* * *

Why Sterling Declines in Canada in the Fall.

A glance at this chart lends point to our own record of the wide fluctuations in the New York and Montreal exchanges published on January 1. The premium on American funds in Montreal, which in December, 1919, was $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., at the end of December had run up to as high as 19 per cent. The value of sterling at that centre, which a year ago was 4.16, and had been during 1919 up to 4.54, was practically unchanged on the year. In commenting on the variations, the writer of the report shows that for the first half of the period covered by the statistics the premium on U.S. funds in the Dominion fluctuated more or less in sympathy with the discount rates on sterling. In more recent months this movement has not been apparent, for whilst sterling in Montreal was tumbling down in the latter part of the year United States funds remained fairly steady. As the writer reminds his readers, this improvement in the value of Canadian funds in the autumn and the decline in sterling at the same time are both attributable to the same cause—wheat. Whilst Canada is busy selling wheat the Mother Country is as busily buying the cereal, and the result is seen in the fluctuations in the respective rates. Latterly Canadian money has been declining in value in both London and New York, the £ being back to \$4.19 at the end of December and the premium on American

funds up to the high level of 19 per cent., as against the previous highest of 17 per cent. in February last.

* * *

B.C. Electric Railway's Good Showing.

Out of the half-dozen securities in our list of representative Canadian stocks and shares which emerged from the ordeal of the old year with credit was the deferred stock of the British Columbia Electric Railway. And that this welcome recovery from the low level which this company's stocks had reached was justified the present report and balance-sheet afford conclusive evidence, and, *en passant*, warrant the advice we gave to our readers when the prices of the various stocks of the company was at about the nadir. The improvement in local conditions referred to in the last report has been maintained, and although the cost of materials and the wages concessions and increasing taxation had continued to steadily advance, the company was able to make a net revenue from all sources, after making the usual provisions for depreciation, sinking fund, renewals, corporation profits tax, etc., of £412,327. The preferred security stock gets £4 13s. per cent. free of income tax, and the deferred a total dividend of £6 4s. per cent., also free of income tax, which makes the net yield on this stock the high one of $11\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. A curious sidelight in Canadian Provincial affairs is revealed in the legislative see-saw developments with regard to the authority governing the company's affairs, culminating in the repeal by the British Columbia Government of its Public Utilities Act and the incorporation by the Dominion Government in its own General Railways Act of a provision retaining this company's affairs under the Dominion Railway Commission until July next. What will happen after that date has yet to be decided, and the present position smacks somewhat of the Gilbertian. The directors report that at the present time "there are signs of a slackening off in business in certain directions (in British Columbia), but no serious setback is anticipated." It is encouraging to note that the demand for power, light and gas continues to reflect the increasing population, and, with a certain amount of building in progress and Government works and new industries being established, the revenues of the company have continued to show improvement since the end of the financial year.

* * *

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

Last week we commented on the balance-sheet of the Union Bank of Canada as at November 30, 1920, and remarked on the notable increase in the liquid financial strength of the institution. The full statement, including the profit and loss account, has now reached us, and shows that the bank's net profits for the year, after deducting expenses of management, interest due to depositors, reserving for interest and exchange, and making all other necessary provisions, amounted to \$1,603,842. This compares with \$932,256 for the previous year, representing the remarkable increase of \$671,586, or well over 70 per cent. Adding the balance at credit of profit and loss account at the end of November, 1919, the total amount available for disposal was \$1,802,065. Four quarterly dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 2 per cent. were paid to the shareholders, \$400,000 was transferred to Rest Account, bringing that account up to \$6,000,000, \$150,000 was written off bank premises, \$50,000 was contributed to officers' pension fund, and \$15,000 to sick benefit fund, the war tax on circulation was paid, leaving a balance of \$149,296 to be carried forward into the year now current. This result is one upon which the management is most heartily to be congratulated.

* * *

SOLDIERS' GRAVES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The War Office states that, pending the consideration of the erection of permanent headstones by the Imperial War Graves Commission, a temporary wooden cross of the type designed for all war graves, if desired by the next-of-kin, will be erected at the public expense over the graves of all soldiers who fell in the Great War and are buried in Great Britain and Ireland.

The next-of-kin who desire the cross to be erected should communicate, if they have not already done so, with the Director of Graves Registration and Enquiries, 82, Baker Street, London, W.1. within three months, giving full particulars as to the buried soldier's name, regimental number, regiment, date of death, cemetery, and row and number of grave.

* * *

During 1920 the total fines collected at Windsor, Ont., for violation of the Liquor Law amounted to \$340,000.

The Naval College of Canada, which was removed to Esquimaux after the explosion of 1917, will be transferred back to Halifax as soon as the finances of the country will permit, according to a statement made by Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine, Fisheries, and Naval Services.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 6s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

INTERESTED.—The capital invested in the pulp and paper industry in Canada (99 plants) amounts to \$264,581,300.

A. G. (Perth).—It has been estimated that 80 per cent. of the total annual produce of Canadian farms is consumed in Canada.

F. W. (Oldham).—Authority has been given by the Minister of Railways of Manitoba to proceed immediately with the survey for a railway into the Flin Flon mining district, north of The Pas.

T. H. (Mid-Lothian).—Any farmer in the Prairie Provinces can obtain free trees for planting wind-breaks about his fields and buildings, if he will properly prepare ground for planting. The Dominion Government supplies between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 trees annually for this purpose.

R. E. M. (Bristol).—The bonds are not quoted in the official lists either in London or in Canada. Transactions in them are infrequent, the latest quotation we have noticed was around 60, at which figure the annual income yield would be at the rate of 8.33 per cent. The principal is not repayable until 1949. Recent developments to which you allude have, we think, considerably strengthened the position of the bonds from an investment point of view.

TEMPERANCE (Glasgow).—The latest figures received at Ottawa relating to the Prohibition referenda in Canada are as follows:—Nova Scotia—Affirmative, 83,422; negative, 23,874; total votes, 107,296; total on voters' list, 265,275. Manitoba—Affirmative, 68,831; negative, 55,056; total votes, 123,887; total on voters' list, 218,908. Saskatchewan—Affirmative, 86,949; negative, 55,257; total votes, 142,206; total on voters' list, 275,958. Alberta—Affirmative, 63,013; negative, 44,321; total votes, 107,334; total on voters' list, 201,354.

T. C. (Lincs.).—Hail insurance is carried on in Saskatchewan and Alberta by private companies, as well as by the Government under municipal hail insurance. Most of the companies are fire insurance companies. Some of them do a general business, while a small number do hail insurance only. In Saskatchewan alone there are some 36 companies underwriting hail insurance. The losses paid by these companies this year approximate \$1,750,000, which is about 42 per cent. of the premium incomes of the companies.

R. P. H. (Hampstead).—The first railway in Canada was opened in July, 1836, between Laprairie, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, in the Province of Quebec, a few miles above Montreal, and St. John's, on the Richelieu. The length of the road was sixteen miles, and the capital £50,000, in a thousand shares of £50 each, or a little over £3,000 a mile. Horses were used at first, and locomotives were put on in 1837. In 1848 a second railway from Longueuil, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, a little below Montreal, to St. Hyacinthe, was opened.

G. B. (Kennington).—A Canadian city must have 10,000 population or over. The following are the 44 which come under this category, in order of population, according to the census of 1911:—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Ottawa, Hamilton, Quebec, Halifax, London, Calgary, St. John, Victoria, Regina, Edmonton, Brantford, Kingston, Mississauga, Peterboro, Hull, Windsor, Sydney, Glace Bay, Fort William, Sherbrooke, Kitchener, Guelph, Westmount, St. Thomas, Brandon, Moose Jaw, Three Rivers, New Westminster, Stratford, Owen Sound, St. Catharines, Saskatoon, Verdun, Moncton, Port Arthur, Charlottetown, Sault Ste. Marie, Chatham, Lachine, Galt.

—* * *—
The membership of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association is now 11,844.

CONCERTS.

A piano recital by Louise Zades was to take place at the Wigmore Hall last Thursday at 8.15.

Next Thursday (January 20) Lloyd Powell will give a piano recital at the same hall at 8.30.

Gladys Moger is to give a song recital at the Aeolian Hall on Wednesday, January 26, at 8.15, with G. O'Connor-Morris at the piano.

—* * *—

ST. JOHN TO ST. JOHN'S.

The inauguration of a new steamer service during the winter season between the ports of St. John, N.B., and St. John's, Newfoundland, is announced by the Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd. The first sailing will be that of the *Manola* from St. John on January 15, with a sailing thereafter every two weeks. The company intends to put three steamers on this run during the winter, and if sufficient business develops to warrant it, will make the service a permanent one and put on as many sailings as are required to take care of the traffic available.

—* * *—

"MEGANTIC'S" WINTER CRUISES.

The White Star liner *Megantic*, which has been temporarily withdrawn from the Canadian service, sailed on Saturday for New York. She carried 1,200 passengers, including 500 Continental emigrants. On arriving at New York the *Megantic* will proceed on a series of winter pleasure cruises. On April 23 she will leave New York on her return to Liverpool.

—* * *—

CANADIAN CATTLE EXPORTS.

A heavy decrease in Canadian exports of cattle and beef in 1920, as compared with 1919, is estimated in figures given out by the Livestock Commissioner of Canada.

The decrease in live cattle exports is nearly 400,000, while exports as beef show a decrease of over 18,000,000 lbs.

—* * *—

The crops of the Province of Quebec in 1918 were valued at \$271,750,900, in 1919 at \$307,994,280, and in 1920 at \$327,063,000.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PENMANS LIMITED.

Dividend Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared this day for the quarter ending January 31st, 1921:—

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%) payable on the 1st day of February to Shareholders of record of the 21st day of January, 1921.

On the Common Stock, two per cent. (2%), payable on the 15th day of February to Shareholders of record of the 5th day of February, 1921.

By Order of the Board.

C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, Que., December 20, 1920.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 784. January 15, 1921.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

FOR SALE.

VANCOUVER ISLAND, magnificent Scenery, excellent Hotel accommodation, on the foot of Mount Arrowsmith, amidst beautiful mountain scenery.—FOR SALE, a unique PROPERTY (within a few minutes of two stations) of bungalow type, consisting of spacious verandah, two bedrooms, well fitted bathroom, panelled dining-room, kitchen fitted for hot and cold water, large attic, etc. The beams and panelling are of an exceptional character, formulating a thoroughly dry and well-built House, which stands in about

21 ACRES

of undulating gravel loam ridges, commanding beautiful views of the Mountains, lightly timbered with cedar and Douglas fir. The property is suitable for the production of small fruit of all classes, chicken farming and goat raising; easily approached by motor roads. Fishing and shooting in neighbourhood. Apply Hampton & Sons, 3, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL
DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS,
&c.

MONTREAL—

BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL,
Dominion Express Building, Montreal. Cable Address: "Jonhall."

A. J. Brown, K.C.
W. F. Chipman, K.C.
G. P. Vanier.
G. H. Montgomery, K.C.
R. O. McMurtry.

G. A. Coughlin.
L. H. Ballantyne.
R. C. McMichael, K.C.
W. R. L. Shanks.
F. B. Common.

Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Northern Electric Company, Limited, Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Singer Manufacturing Company, Laurentide Company, Limited, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Canada Cement Company, Limited, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Montreal Trust Company, Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, Alliance Assurance Company, Limited.

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors,
&c., 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED
ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY,
Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees,
Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Wilco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

Manufacturers' Directory
and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allensil," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORES ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT Trade Commissioners & COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to—

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, c/o Chas. H. Demey, Esq., Rue Adolphe Max, Brussels.

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164, Rio de Janeiro; office, Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13, Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502, Teniente Rey 11, Havana. Casa de Corres—Apartado 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Holland.

George E. Shortt, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; office, 50-B, Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

South-Eastern Europe.

L. D. Wilgress, c/o Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Via Carlo Cattaneo 2, Milan, Italy. *Cable Address, Care Canadian, Milan.*

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighting, London.*

Overseas Branch Dept. of Trade and Commerce, 1, Regent St., London, S.W.1.

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4, St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31, North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87, Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS. Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbege, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, were the following:—

A Canadian manufacturing company in a position to contract for supplies of hard maple bicycle rim stock, and hard maple shoe last blocks in the rough for export, are desirous of hearing from United Kingdom buyers.

A Canadian firm wish to purchase asbestos cord (commercial asbestos which is about half cotton), 1-16 in., 5.64 in. and 3-32 in. in diameter, and would like to hear from United Kingdom manufacturers.

A Toronto firm offer for export about 10,000 tons of fertilisers (ammonia and phosphoric acid compound), and would be glad to hear from United Kingdom buyers interested. Full preliminary details advised.

A London company of merchants and exporters are desirous of effecting an arrangement with Canadian manufacturers of sulphate or ammonia for export to European markets.

— * * —

BRITAIN'S EXPORT TRADE.

The Prince of Wales last week paid a visit of inspection to the Foreign Samples Exhibition of the Department of Overseas Trade at Nos. 7 to 11, Old Bailey, London. The Exhibition comprises over 100,000 samples of competitive manufactured goods collected by officers of the Department throughout the world, and made available for inspection by British manufacturers and exporters. Some 15,000 catalogues collected from various foreign markets are also available for a similar purpose.

The Prince of Wales also inspected two sample travelling showcases, which have been prepared for use in the Dominions Touring Exhibition. This Exhibition, which will consist of the products of from 500 to 700 British manufacturers, is expected to leave England in the spring or summer, and will visit seventeen of the capitals and centres of the Dominions. The route to be followed is: South Africa, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Canada, and so home in about two years' time.

— * * —

Mr. A. W. Hyndman, manager of the Royal Bank of Canada at Charlottetown, P.E.I., has been appointed assistant supervisor for the Maritime Provinces, with headquarters at Halifax.

The Empire Forestry Association, formed as an outcome of the Imperial Forestry Conference in London, July last, has opened offices at 17, Victoria Street, S.W.1. The Secretary (Mr. J. S. Corbett) will be pleased to supply further particulars.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

It is estimated that the new business written by Canadian life assurance companies in 1920 was \$625,000,000.

The amount of new capital invested in Canadian pulp and paper industries during 1920 is estimated at over \$30,000,000.

The Dominion Department of Mines estimates the value of the mineral production of Canada during 1920 at \$200,000,000.

American interests are about to spend from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 on a pulp and paper plant in British Columbia.

Three pulp and paper manufacturing concerns at Port Arthur announce extensions to take place during 1921.

Canada's coal production in 1920 is estimated at 16,000,000 tons, or 2,500,000 tons in excess of the 1919 total.

The estimated total external trade of Canada for 1920 was \$2,630,000,000, or \$50,000,000 in excess of the previous best year, being \$400,000,000 over 1919.

The amount of tonnage launched in Canadian steel shipbuilding plants during 1920 was approximately 210,000 tons deadweight, of which 80,000 tons was turned out on the Pacific Coast.

The Canadian Export Paper Co., Ltd., have established a rate of 6½ cents per lb., or \$130 per ton, for the first quarter of 1921. The George H. Mead Co., of Dayton, Ohio, which handles the export business of the Spanish River and Abitibi Companies, announces a rate of 7 cents per lb., or \$140 per ton, for the first six months of the year.

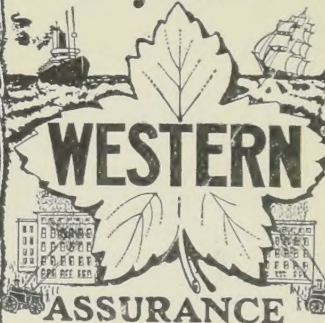
The Dominion Iron and Steel Corporation are planning to expend \$2,000,000 within a period of two years on their Wabana properties (says the *Mining Bulletin*). This sum will be used partly in making necessary additions to the plant, and partly in developing the ore-bodies. New plant now under construction includes a power-house, with a capacity of 3,500 h.p., which it is expected will be put into operation at an early date. A number of sub-stations have already been erected.

— * * —

Judgment in the claim of the Dominion Iron and Steel Corporation against the Dominion Government for rolling 100,000 tons of steel rails ordered by the Government during the war was delivered by Sir Walter Cassels, who fixed the price to be paid at the rate of \$65 a ton for No. 1 rails and \$63 a ton for No. 2 rails. These were the prices estimated by the Minister of Railways.

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Sir Charles Johnston, Bart. (Wingate
& Johnston, Ltd.).
E. P. Shears, Underwriter.
W. A. Miles, Manager.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES
IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Office.—19, Victoria Street S.W.1. High Commissioner, The Hon. Sir GEORGE H. PERLEY, K.C.M.G. Secretary, Mr. W. L. GRIFFITH. (Telephone: Victoria 8350.)
Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, Lieut.-Col. J. OBED SMITH, 11-12-13, Charing Cross, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 285.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—MR. F. C. WADE, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 57, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—MR. GEORGE C. CREELMAN, LL.D., 163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427, 6428.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—LIEUT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir EDGAR R. BOWRING, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically.

B

Barton, C. F., Toronto—44, Greycoat Gardens, S.W.1.
Bolwell, Lt. J., Halifax—Gordon House, 16, Chiswell Lane, Chiswick.
Brown, Miss A. M. Parry, Toronto—Glen-side Hotel, 1, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square.
Butler, Keeley, New Glasgow, N.S.—Carlton Hotel.

C

Clark, Mrs. W. G., and Esther I., Frederic-ton—24, Dalmeny Avenue, N.7.
Cockburn, W. A., Toronto—35, Milk Street, E.C.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL.

Top of St. Martin's Lane.
In the centre of all Theatres.
One Price. No Extras.

7/6

E

Elliott, Howard, Comox, B.C.—Little Horton House, Northampton.

F

Fennell, M. P., Jun., Harbour Commission, Montreal—Care of Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

G

Gale, Herbert V., and Mrs., Quebec—Carlton Hotel.
Gee, G. H., Vancouver — Walton Manor, Bletchley.
Green, J. R., Moose Jaw—Hotel Victoria.
Guernsey, H., Penticton—Embassy Hotel, Bayswater.
Guernsey, Molly, Penticton—Embassy Hotel, Bayswater.

PRIVATE SOCIAL TOURS

(For Ladies and Gentlemen).

February 4. ITALY.—Rome, Florence, Naples, Venice, etc. 30 days 79 gns.
February 17. ALGERIA-TUNISIA, "The Garden of Allah." 31 days 98 gns.
March 1. SICILY and CALABRIA, 35 days. ... 98 gns.
Organised by MISS BISHOP, F.R.C.S.,
159, Auckland Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.19.

H

Hill, Childeric, Windsor, N.S.—Kings College, W.C.2.

L

Lanning, A. E. C., Okanagan Mission—Services Club, Stratford Place, S.W.
Lee, Dr. R. W., McGill University, Montreal—6, Fyfield Road, Oxford.

Mac-Mc.

McCrae, Gordon, Montreal—Phoenix Mansions, Brook Green, W.

M

Matthewman, Capt. G. B., Ottawa—Savoy Hotel.
Miller, F. H., Caroline, Alta.—46, Warren Street.

N

Nairn, Kenneth G., and Mrs., Winnipeg—Waldorf Hotel.

BRAND'S
MEAT LOZENGES

Sustaining and Invigorating.
In Boxes, 1/3, 1/10 and 3/6.
Of all Chemists and Stores.

O

Ogilvie, Peter C., Mrs., and Ethel J., Montreal—Hotel Rubens.

R

Rand, A. E., Vancouver—Care of Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
Reid, C. B., Vancouver—St. Ives, Maidenhead.

S

Seymour, M. Isabel, Enderby, B.C.—Winchester.
Stevens, Bert, Montreal—15, Gordon Street, Gordon Square, W.C.

ROBERTS & SHORT

NAVAL, MILITARY,
SPORTING AND CIVIL
TAILORS.

4 & 6, BURY STREET, ST. JAMES',
LONDON, S.W. 1 (OPPOSITE ST. JAMES' THEATRE).

V

Vidal, P. W. F., Cheadle, Alta.—The Ridgeway House, Northam, Hants.
Vineberg, Harry H., Montreal—Waldorf Hotel.

W

West, Alfred J., Hamilton—Canadian Division, United Press of America, 179, Temple Chambers, E.C.4.

* *

C.N.R. CONSTRUCTION.

Owing to the great deficit in the operation of the Canadian National Railways, it is not expected that much new construction will be undertaken this year (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette*), but that expenditure will be confined to improvements on existing lines.

Certain branch lines in Western Canada have been promised, and some are partially constructed, but any plan of general extension is not contemplated. It was decided to construct the thirty-mile cut-off between the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific, and thus reduce in length the Canadian National Transcontinental system, but it is scarcely possible this will be done this year.

LADIES' HAND BAGS in Great Variety.

GENTS' LETTER WALLETS, WRITING CASES, DRESSING CASES, etc.

Fancy Articles of Every Description.

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76, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

CANADIAN HOSIERY INDUSTRY.

The output of the Canadian hosiery and knit goods industries during the year of 1919 amounted to \$45,052,002, according to figures compiled by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

These figures show that in that year there were 114 plants at work throughout the Dominion, with a total invested capital of \$34,149,593, and employing 11,691 persons. There were 7,406 women to 3,628 men working in these plants, while 465 girls and 192 boys, all under the ages of 16, were also employed.

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10, Duke St., Manchester Square

(nr. Selfridges), W.1. Tel. Mayfair 1939

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

C.P.O.S.

Liverpool to St. John.

Friday, January 14.—*Victorian*.
Saturday, January 22.—*Metagama*.
Friday, January 28.—*Empress of Britain*.
Thursday, February 10.—*Minnedosa*.
Friday, February 18.—*Victorian*.
Friday, February 25.—*Empress of Britain*.
Tuesday, March 1.—*Metagama*.
Tuesday, March 8.—*Melita*.
Friday, March 11.—*Empress of France*.
Saturday, March 19.—*Minnedosa*.
Thursday, March 24.—*Empress of Britain*.
Friday, April 1.—*Victorian*.
Friday, April 8.—*Empress of France*.
Tuesday, April 12.—*Melita*.
*Three-class steamers.

Glasgow to St. John.

Saturday, January 29.—*Pretorian*.
Saturday, March 12.—*Pretorian*.

London to St. John via Havre.

Tuesday, January 25.—*Grampian*.
Tuesday, March 8.—*Grampian*.

Southampton to St. John.

Saturday, February 5.—*Melita*.
Thursday, March 10.—*Scandinavian*.
Friday, April 1.—*Corsican*.
Thursday, April 21.—*Grampian*.

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Halifax or New York.

Saturday, January 15.—*Carmania*.
Tuesday, January 18.—*Albania*.
Saturday, February 19.—*Carmania*.

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, January 22.—*Aquitania*.
Saturday, February 26.—*Imperator*.

White Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Wednesday, February 2.—*Adriatic*.
Wednesday, March 9.—*Olympic*.

Liverpool to New York.

Wednesday, January 19.—*Cedric*.
Wednesday, February 9.—*Celtic*.
Wednesday, February 25.—*Cedric*.

Red Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Friday, January 28.—*Lapland*.
Friday, February 11.—*Zeeland*.

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Halifax and Portland.

Thursday, February 10.—*Canada*.

Manchester Liners.

Manchester to St. John and Halifax.

Thursday, January 27.—*Manchester Corporation*.

Letters, parcels and newspapers are due by direct mail from Canada by the R.M.S. *Metagama* to-day, and by the *Empress of Britain* on January 21.

Letters only via New York are due by the *Lapland* on Monday.

* *

CANADA AND BRITISH FILMS.

Ottawa representatives of the Anglo-Canadian Picture Plays, Ltd., appeared before the Tariff Commission at Ottawa last week, and urged the placing of British-made films on the free list.

The claim (says the Ottawa correspondent of the Central News) was supported by the chief Press Censor, who stated that German propaganda was carried on in the United States by means of the film industry, which was in the hands of German Jews.

The present duty is 2 cents per foot on British films and 3 cents per foot on foreign.

* *

The *Imperial Colonist* (whose editor, the Hon. Margaret Amherst, is retiring after many years' service) contains notes on Advisory Selection Committees, and opportunities for traders, nurses, and stenographers in Canada.

Mr. C. H. Temple, superintendent of motive power at Winnipeg, has been appointed chief of motive power and rolling stock of the C.P.R., with headquarters at Montreal. He is succeeded by Mr. R. A. Pyne, superintendent at Montreal, whose place is taken by Mr. R. Preston, assistant superintendent at Winnipeg.

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BY OVER**

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Get in and Share in her Prosperity.

Free Land in the West. Good Freehold Land Cheap in the East.

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**SUPERINTENDENT of EMIGRATION for CANADA, 11, 12, 13,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.1,**

or to the nearest Canadian Government Emigration Agent at any of the following addresses: 48, Lord Street, Liverpool; 139, Corporation Street, Birmingham; 52, Baldwin Street, Bristol; Canada Chambers, Museum Street, York; 107, Hope Street, Glasgow; 116, Union Street, Aberdeen; 17-19, Victoria Street, Belfast; 44, Dawson Street, Dublin; 54, Castle Street, Carlisle; Market Place, Peterborough; 310, High Street, Bangor, Wales. Or to any Licensed Booking Agent.

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